BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Amana (s) from Perim.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Peggie Doy (barque), for Mauritius; Clan Forbes (s), Dunkirk; and Elora (s), Galle.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 18th inst. shows an decrease of Rs. 83,087 in receipts.

[illegible] FAIR.—The annual Wittoba Temple fair at Matoonga will be held to-morrow at that locality, and will continue for four successive days.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 25th inst. shows an increase of Rs. 1,57,444 in receipts.

CHOLERA IN SATARA.—We understand from Satara that cholera is raging fiercely in some of the talukas of that District, and that the Sanitary Commissioner and the District Magistrate are visiting the cholera-stricken localities to adopt the necessary measures to stamp out the outbreak.—*Deccan Herald.*

LADY REAY'S "AT HOME."—The first of her Excellency's "At Homes" this season was held on Tuesday, evening, and was attended by the *élite* of the station. The evening was cool and pleasant and thoroughly enjoyable in every respect, the Governor's Band being in attendance. The large ball-room was converted for the occasion into a beautifully arranged conservatory of plants and flowers, while light refreshments were provided [illegible].—*Ibid.*

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—The shop of the Prince of Wales Trading Company, situated in Carnac Road, was broken into on Monday night, the 27th inst. Two brass locks on the front door were found forced open, the premises entered, and the locks of four glass cases inside the shop also forced open and gold ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 1,889, and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 3,171, and Rs. 20 in cash, were taken from a tin cash box. The ornaments consisted of charms, necklets, watch chains, bangles, finger rings, lockets, &c.

THE DIAMOND-STUDDED LOOKING-GLASS.—Bai Motlabai, a wealthy Parsee lady residing in the Fort, from whose house a diamond-studded looking-glass, of the value of about Rs. 35,000, was stolen some days ago, had advertised through the Commissioner of Police a reward of Rs. 2,500 for information which would lead to the recovery of the property. She has since then received anonymous letters stating that, if she promised to give as a reward 25 per cent. of the value of the property, or about Rs. 9,000, the writer was prepared to give such information. Bai Motlabai, acting on the demand of the anonymous correspondent, has now come forward to offer a reward of about Rs. 9,000 for the recovery of her lost looking-glass.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Nunoorum Sookram was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. P. Ryan with having, on the 4th May last, instituted criminal proceedings against Moorlee Mukun, with intent to cause injury to him, and thereby falsely charged the said Moorlee Mukun with attempting to murder him on that date without just or lawful grounds for such proceedings. Mr. Frere, the acting Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. The circumstances of the case have already been published. The magistrate, after recording the evidence of several witnesses, formally committed the accused for trial at the present Criminal Sessions of the High Court upon the following charges: making a false charge of offence and perjury, by giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

THE KIRKEE FOX HOUNDS.—Parbutti Cross-roads was the fixture for Monday last, and long before it was daylight a large field had put in an appearance. At 5-20 the master made a move down the Satara Road and proceeded to draw the garden on the left. It was not long before the hounds picked up the line of a travelling jack, who was afterwards viewed going over the hill a few minutes in front of the hounds. Turning [illegible] handed they ran hard as far as the Towers of Silence, when the jack doubled back across the deep nullah below and caused a temporary check, but casting left-handed the line was recovered, but scent failing rapidly the hounds were called off on the hill near Katruj Ghat after a very pretty hunting run of 25 minutes, during which the hounds were admirably handled. But for the dry state of the ground and consequent want of scent, there is but little doubt that they would have brought their quarry to hand. The hounds meet on (Thursday) at Banehra beyond the Pashan reservoir.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE NEW CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE AT POONA.—Colonel J. S. D. Bolton will officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Poona, during the absence of Colonel C. D. La Touche on duty at Aden, in temporary command of that station. Colonel Bolton has long been known as an earnest, hardworking officer, and as he is popular in the station, the news of his appointment will be hailed with general approval. He has long served the Government meritoriously in various capacities, and has been, for twenty-five years, in the Commissariat Department and three in the Political. He was last selected to adjust the taxes in and improve the sanitation of Mhow. These duties he fulfilled to the entire satisfaction of the inhabitants (whose burden of taxation he considerably reduced) while Sir Lepel Griffin, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, and the General Officer Commanding the Station commended his services highly. We have every reason to conclude, therefore, that Colonel Bolton, whose experience has been so extensive and varied, will discharge his responsibilities here as faithfully and satisfactorily as he has done everywhere else, and earn for himself the gratitude and good-will of a tolerably over-taxed community.—*Ibid.*

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A SON-IN-LAW.—Mr. Dinshaw D. Davur appeared yesterday morning before Mr. Hamilton, and applied for a summons against a Parsee named Cursetji Bhikaji Mody, on a charge of criminal misappropriation and breach of trust preferred against him by his mother-in-law. The name of the complainant is Meherbai, widow of Hormusji Muncherji Parekh, and in her information she stated that the accused Cursetji had been married to her daughter, who died ten years ago. He used, however, to attend to any business she might entrust him with. One Sorabji Nusserwanji Parekh was indebted to her in the sum of Rs. 2,000 which was lent by her to him. She asked Cursetji to recover the sum with interest on her behalf, and accordingly, on the 21st April, he recovered the principal, with Rs. 45, interest, from Nusserwanji, passing an acknowledgment of the receipt of the sum in his own handwriting in the complainant's name. Cursetji informed his mother-in-law that he had recovered the amount, and gave her Rs. 45, retaining the sum of Rs. 2,000, which he was requested by her to invest in Government loan notes. Since that day, the complainant stated she had repeatedly called upon him either to bring her the notes or return the money, but he had failed to comply with her demand. His Worship granted a summons, making it returnable on Monday next.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE "TIMES" ON THE PARSEES.

The *Times* has recently added one more instance of how it is sold at the hands of a few Anglo-Indians in matters relating to India. Referring to Maharaja Holkar's visit to England, the *Times* insinuates that the most discontented of our native Princes and Chiefs demand less from the British Government than the smallest Babu Vakil or a Parsee [illegible]. Such utterances are ridiculous. Is the writer [illegible] *Times* aware that there are only three [illegible] civilians in the whole country who have [illegible] laid claim to anything? On the contrary, [illegible] of them had sided with the opponents of the Ilbert Bill.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[illegible] remains to be seen whom Government will [illegible] in the Legislative Council in place of Mr. [illegible]. Since the appointment of Mr. Becherdas A[illegible]baidas as no Gujerati has been honoured in this respect by Government we should be glad to know what this is owing to. Are there no men in the Gujerati community fit for the post, or is the Government displeased with the class from any [illegible] expect Lord Reay to remedy this [illegible] to a deserving section of the [illegible].—*Gujerat Mitra.*

[illegible]SERVICE.

[illegible]CHAPEL,

[illegible] DOUCHE [illegible] of retinu- [illegible] and coun- [illegible] Hot Weather.

THE INDIAN PRESIDENCY BANKS.

(*From the Bankers' Magazine.*)

WHEN we consider the population of the country, its extent, and its total trade, the number of banks in India is very small. There are no large local banks in India, except the three Presidency Banks, and their branches are only 37; the Bank of Bengal has 15 branches, the Bank of Madras 14, and the Bank of Bombay 8.

The cost of working branch banks in India under the present system is very expensive, and this is one reason of the small number. The Presidency Banks have achieved the great work of introducing the European system of banking into India, and they have extended their branches at one time, contracting them at another, as their experience dictated. The Bank of Bengal once had as many as 20 branches, the Bank of Madras had 18, and the Bank of Bombay 15; but there has been a retrograde movement, which is extraordinary considering the increasing demand for banking accommodation. The branches of the Presidency Banks cannot meet the banking requirements of some of the up-country towns; in the first place they are too expensive in their staff, for they employ a European manager for every branch bank, and a European inspector of branches, to pay him occasional visits. The banking business that would pay a native manager a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem, will not pay a European manager double that amount, which is about the minimum salary he would require; and in addition to the European's salary, there is the pay of a native, his assistance being required for the purpose of dealing with natives, whose business cannot always be readily understood by Europeans. The staff being expensive, the terms of business are also expensive, and therefore it is difficult to compete for banking business with native institutions, sowcars, money-lenders, and native traders, whose expenses are in every way much below those of Europeans.

If natives could be entrusted with the management of the Presidency Branch Banks, there would imme[illegible] profitable business available, and a demand for many more branch banks in many parts of the country. The difficulties of introducing such branch banks in out-of-the way towns in India cannot be easily understood by persons who have not visited the country. The first consideration is naturally the quality and quantity of the trade of the place, and the means and standing of the inhabitants. The natives are usually delighted with the idea of a bank, especially of a European bank being opened in their midst. Some offer to deposit money, others to borrow it, but the difficulty lies in the fact that a European is [illegible] to open and manage the [illegible] besides the [illegible] which has been alluded to, the European does not and cannot know the natives as a native would know them. It is wonderful to think of the manner in which natives in India have proved worthy of the trust of the European bankers, who have gone among them as foreigners and strangers.

The annual reports of the directors of the Presidency Banks for a number of years past show that their losses have been comparatively small, and this is, to some extent, at least, proof of the native's trustworthiness. Mistakes have been made by young and inexperienced branch managers, but we doubt whether the losses sustained in consequence of dishonesty on the part of the natives have amounted to anything approaching the distress which has occurred from like causes to similar branch managers in other countries.

That the position and means of the native traders in India have improved may easily be verified by the [illegible] books kept by the bankers in the country. Year by year the names on the bankers' books increase in number, and the amounts for which they are considered good in credit with the banks also increase. The bankers' experience of the natives is specially worthy of notice. The banker has been the means of extending their trade and of extending their information, and how he has enabled them to increase their profits will be readily answered by a visit to the several branches of the Presidency Banks. Where, a few years ago, there was a solitary European firm and a few natives trading at an up-country seaport, a dozen or more European firms and many hundred native traders may now be found trading busily with the principal countries of the world. But a short time since, a steamer calling at an up-country sea-port caused some excitement; now steamers run weekly to and fro nearly all the ports round the coast of India.

Our administrators in India know the natives by ruling them, our soldiers by fighting with and against them, our merchants by trading with them, our clergy and educators by teaching them and preaching to them; but who knows the natives so well as the banker who takes charge of their money, investigates their means and standing, and trusts them with his money? As [illegible] to his experience, he finds just as they are found to be a people who are quietly ruled, who will fight well with us, and fight well against us, who are quick at a bargain, and patient in learning, that they are trustworthy in his relations with them, and profitable customers to the banker.

In opening an up-country branch bank in India, when the premises are settled, the first difficulty is the selection of a suitable native for the appointment of chief of the natives of the office. In Southern India he is usually called the cash-keeper. He must be a native of means and position, able to give security, usually in cash. He should also have much information about the trade and means and standing of the people of the town, as he will have much to do in fixing the credit of the customers of the bank. In many cases he will be the only person the manager of the bank has to assist him in interpreting the many languages of the people.

Frequently bills are brought to the bank written in different vernaculars, some which are known to no one in the Bank. The native, on whose account such bills are presented for purchase or discount, will be made known to be good for more than the amount, but often at the time of presentation the proceeds will be paid to him, or his agent, without his having had any previous transactions with the bank. The bills of the principal native money-lenders, or sowcars, drawn in the vernaculars, have hitherto rarely been unpaid. There are bills in the vernaculars in the hands of natives in India, that may be as freely and as safely cashed as Bank of England notes. It has been a marvel to some persons in India and elsewhere how a single European can make his way, as a banker, in some of the up-country stations in India, where he is unknown, beyond the position such introduction as the standing and credit of the institution he represents gives him in the minds of the natives; but such are the people and their surroundings that a European with a large sum of money may safely come into their midst, and within the short space of a month be in the position of a large holder of the money of the people, and a considerable lender of his money to them. With the assistance of his head native, the European banker goes into the bazaar; there he finds natives sitting in their little boutiques, some on the ground, some on benches, buying and selling, talking, laughing, squalling, whispering, sleeping, mostly traders of all kinds, with here and there the money-lender and money changer, the native banker probably, as he appeared before banking was known in Europe. With the assistance of his head native, the European banker can make himself known or probably become known by every intelligent native, in a small up-country bazaar, before he has walked through it, so quickly does the presence of a European attract their attention. The topic of conversation in the bazaar, as in so many places in India among the natives, is chiefly confined to money, and eating and drinking, as they say in the Hindustanee vernacular: "A man is always floundering in the thought of food." You may hear very soon without much enquiry who possesses money and other property, with many particulars about it.

THE ALLEGED SWINDLING BY A NATIVE SOLDIER.

MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY yesterday resumed the case in which Shaik Dawood Shaik Cassim, a private in the Marine Battalion, is charged with cheating by impersonation, the Government Savings Bank, in respect of Rs. 473.

Mr. Brown prosecuted.

Mr Cannon was recalled and examined by the Court as to the routine of the office.

Mr. Brown then called Tookaul Doonak, a private in the Marine Battalion, who said: This is my signature at the back of this draft. I made it at the Bank. The accused asked me to accompany him, as he had to draw money for the bandmaster and he wanted a witness. The accused's name is Shaik Dawood. I have known him for the last three years. I made a communication to the bandmaster the same day in the evening. I told him that Dawood had been to the Bank to draw Rs. 15 on a cheque of his, and I had signed some paper in connection with it. That night the accused was arrested by the regimental police. I did not know Shaik Oosman, and do not know the name.

The bandmaster denied that he had given any cheque to the accused to cash. But the same day the last witness told him about it the accused came to witness and begged him to state that the cheque was his, and that he had sent him to cash it. This the witness positively declined to do and had accused arrested by the subedar-major.

The accused asked Mr. Cannon in cross-examination: Does the man to whom the money belongs, make any complaint? No, his whereabouts are not known.

Do you know he is my brother?—No.

Syed Azim Syed Ebrahim, the subedar-major of the Marine Battalion, where he had been for the last 31 years and 7 months, said he knew the accused, whose name was Shaik Dawood. Witness knew one Shaik Osman, a recruit boy, who had been transferred from the 18th Regt. N. I. to the Battalion about six years ago. At the time of the transfer he was about 10 years of age, and remained there ten or eleven months. He was discharged on account of theft, which had occurred at the wing commander's quarters. Since that time witness had not seen him. He did not know whether the lad was a brother of the accused. They were both in the regiment at the time of Oosman's discharge. Witness did not know the name of the father of the accused.

In cross-examination:—One day when the accused was away at ball-practice a private of a Belooch Regiment asked after him and said that he had the pass-book of one Shaik Oosman and he heard that he (accused) was drawing from his account. He stated that this Shaik Oosman was a relation of his. I made no inquiries about the matter beyond merely reporting it to the Adjutant. This Belooch private never came again. The father's name of a recruit is not used when he is called, but the name is on the rolls.

Mr. Brown here remarked that that was all the evidence he brought. The only question the accused appeared to ask was to show that he was the owner of the account, or that he was the heir of the Shaik Oosman, who is dead, and he suggests that he had the authority of Shaik Oosman. Mr. Brown submitted that even if he had, he had clearly committed the offence of impersonation.

His Worship agreed that that was quite true, the only thing they wanted was to clear up whether there was any relationship.

Mr. Brown argued that even if there were that did not carry the matter any farther. The Oosman could not be the brother of the accused whose father's name he admitted was Currim and not Yacoob. And even if he were a cousin, that could not affect the question. No one was allowed to rob his cousin.

His Worship remarked under any circumstances there appeared to have been extreme irregularity, but the point was, was there any dishonesty? Even respectable natives acted foolishly in their business matters, and it was quite possible, if there were a relationship, the accused might have thought he was justified in drawing on the account. It was of course highly irregular and improper. The hypothesis was possible.

Mr. Brown replied that could be so, but they would of course know it, but the evidence the accused might call in defence.

The case was then adjourned to Saturday, at noon.

DAMAGES FOR A BREACH OF CONTRACT.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, Mr. N[illegible] delivered the following judgment in the case of Anoopchund Hemchund and others *versus* Champsey Oogurchunds and Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy. Mr. Patuck appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Bland, solicitor, represented the defendant.

His Honour said:—The plaintiff in this case was to recover from defendant the sum of Rs. 548-6, under the following circumstances. On the 2nd November 1886, the defendant agreed to sell to the plaintiff 50 full-pressed bales Broach ginned cotton "good" class of the crop of the year 1943, at the price of Rs. 204-8 per candy, deliverable between the 15th and 25th March 1887. The plaintiff alleges that the price of this description of cotton continued to rise after the contract was made, and that on the 18th of March 1887, some days before the last day for delivery, the defendant agreed to settle the contract by re-purchasing the same cotton at the price of Rs. 227-8 per candy. The plaintiff now claims the difference between the two prices less rebate. It was contended on behalf of the defendant that the agreement of the 2nd November, 1886, was a wagering contract and void under Sec. 30 of the Indian Contract Act. Mr. Hormusjee for the plaintiff drew the attention of the Court to the case of Juggernath Sew Bux *vs.* Ram Dyall (Indian Law Report IX. Calcutta Sec 791) which was the decision of Chief Justice Garth and Mr. Justice Wilson on a reference from the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, and contended that oral evidence of the contract being a wagering one was not admissible. In that case the defendant had entered into a written agreement with the plaintiff to purchase from him at a future date Rs. 25,000 worth of Government paper, and the suit was brought to recover damages in consequence of the defendant's neglect to take delivery of the paper. The defence was that the contract was a wagering one and void under the Contract Act, and the Judge of the Small Cause Court so found on the evidence. The High Court, however, held that the written contract was unambiguous, and that under Sec. 92 of the Evidence Act it was not competent to the Court below to go into oral evidence for the purpose of varying or contradicting its terms. The present case is on all fours with the case decided in Calcutta. The written contract is unambiguous; it is for the sale and delivery by a certain date of 50 bales of cotton. Following the decision of the Calcutta High Court, I must refuse to receive evidence that the parties did not intend to give and take delivery of cotton as provided in the contract, but to pay differences in price. This case is much stronger than the case at Calcutta, for before due date the defendant arranged with plaintiff what sum he shall pay him as damages for not fulfilling his contract, and he cannot after that be heard to say that it was a wagering contract. But it is argued there is no evidence that the defendant agreed to pay the plaintiff the damages claimed. The second contract of the 18th March 1887, it is said, is a separate and independent contract which makes no reference to the first, and cannot be connected with it by oral evidence. The plaintiff in his evidence stated that before the due date for delivery, one Wastaram came to him and stated that the defendant's cotton was not likely to arrive and that he was desirous of settling with him at the then market rate; that he subsequently agreed through a broker Lallu Dongarsee to settle for Rs. 227-8-0 per candy and the broker thereupon brought him the written contract after 18th March signed by defendant (Exhibit B) and he signed and gave the broker a counterpart (Exhibit E) which was delivered to the defendant and was produced by his advocate at the trial. What did the defendant mean when he signed the second contract and accepted the counterpart? Surely he did not mean that the parties should go through the idle ceremony of the plaintiff taking delivery from defendant of 50 bales and paying him for them at the rate of Rs. 204-8 per candy, and immediately after returning the same bales to the defendant and receiving payment from him at Rs. 227-8. Indeed as to the time for the performance of the second contract that was an impossibility. The contract is dated the 28th of March and stipulates for delivery between the 15th and [illegible] of March. Clearly the parties intended that the difference only between the two prices should be paid by the one and received by the other. It is a matter of daily experience that this repurchase is the common mode of settling these contracts if an arrangement has been come to by the parties before the date of delivery. On the evidence of the plaintiff taken in connection with the second contract produced by him, I hold that the agreement to pay the difference claimed has been proved and that the plaintiff is entitled to a verdict. Costs certified, Rs. 34.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley:—

RE WILLIAM ALEXANDER CABRAL.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an interim order. The schedule was filed some time ago, and an interim order was granted the insolvent. He had now served his creditors with fresh notices in regard to the present application. His Lordship granted an interim order for a month only, remarking that the insolvent had done nothing since he filed the schedule in August last; that he must now prosecute the matter of his insolvency without delay, or else that his petition would be dismissed.

RE GUSTAV JOURDAIN.—Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted. There was no opposition.

RE PURSHOTUM JANARDHUN.—On the motion of Mr. Dhairyavan, the insolvent was granted leave to amend his schedule.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and a common jury:—

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

In the case of Raghoo Narayen, the peon in the Salt Department, who was found guilty on Tuesday, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Mahadoo, a fisherman, on the [illegible] of May last, Mr. Justice Jardine yesterday passed the sentence of the Court.

His Lordship said that the majority of the jury, after a full consideration of the facts of the case, had very rightly found the prisoner guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. On the evidence it was clear that he, with his sword, had nearly cut off the leg of the man Mahadoo and that he died from the stroke. While the prisoner was justified in trying to arrest the man, the jury, very properly, found that he was not justified in giving him such a cut with the sword. What he did was very much the same as executing a man for theft before he had been tried. There were four peons, armed with sticks, while Mahadoo was unarmed, and it was quite probable that they might have arrested him without doing him any such injury. It appeared to his Lordship that it was a very cruel action. The killing of a man, under any circumstances, was a very serious matter; but the jury had found that the prisoner had not intended to kill, and there was no doubt that that was so. His Lordship concluded that the sentence he would pass would be similar to what judges had thought fit to pass in cases of the kind, and he sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A HUSBAND.

The trial of Ladee, woman, on a charge of attempting to murder her husband, Dyal Sopa, a ghorawalla, by administering to him a quantity of sulphate of copper on the 10th April last, was continued before his Lordship and the same common jury. Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by the Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac for the defence.

Several more witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

Prisoner, in answer to the Judge: Narayen gave me some *northoothoo*, saying, give it to your husband and kill him. As he told me to put it, I did so. I put it in some vegetable intended for his dinner.

The Judge: What happened then?

Prisoner: My husband sat down to dinner with me; and he complained of a bitter taste.

The Judge: Why did you put it in his dinner?

Prisoner: Because that boy told me to do so.

The Judge: Do you wish to say anything else?

Prisoner: No.

The Judge: Have you made these statements of your own free will?

Prisoner: No.

The Judge: Has any body told you what answers to make to my questions put you just now?

Prisoner: No.

The Judge: Why did the boy tell you to put this stuff into the vegetable?

Prisoner: I don't know why he told me so; but he did tell me to do it.

The Judge: How many days after he told you did you put it in the vegetable?

Prisoner: The day after he gave it to me.

The Judge: Did you know at the time that it would endanger life?

Prisoner: No, I did not know.

The Judge: What result did you expect to follow?

Prisoner: I said I would not put it in. He said nothing would happen, and that I should put it.

The Judge: Has he any enmity with your husband?

Prisoner: Yes.

The Judge: About what matter?

Prisoner: They had a quarrel once in my father's stable.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac submitted there was not sufficient evidence, as required by the Court to sustain the charge of attempting to murder. There was not sufficient quantity of [illegible] to [illegible]. There was no evidence to show whether sulphate of copper was a poisonous or merely a stupefying drug in the words of the section. It had not been shown that sulphate of copper was a poisonous or intoxicating or unwholesome drug, unless taken in a large quantity. The prosecution had failed to show this.

The Judge held that there was evidence to go to the jury as to the administration of the poison.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, in addressing the jury, said they need not now consider the charge of an attempt to murder, which there was no evidence to support; and that they must confine their attention to the minor charge of administering an unwholesome or stupefying drug. The learned counsel submitted there was not a word in the evidence to show who put the drug in the vegetable. If there was any person to be prosecuted it was the boy Narayen, who induced the prisoner to put the drug in the vegetable; or, at any rate, he ought to have been charged at the same time with her.

His Lordship, in summing up the case directed the jury to acquit prisoner on the first head of the charge of an attempt to commit murder. As to the second and minor charge, his Lordship read portions of the evidence, commenting upon material points in the case.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict (seven against two) of guilty on the second charge of administering poison. Prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

THE FRAUDS IN THE CURRENCY EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General, said he was to appear for the Crown on the charges of embezzlement and forgery preferred against Thomas Thomas; and he asked for the assistance of a special jury for the trial of the cases.

Mr. Russell, who was engaged for the defence, said there were no features in the case to call for the assistance of a special jury; and there were no counts which a common jury could not try.

The Advocate-General said that a common jury was of course competent to try any case; but a special jury was asked for to try cases in which there were complications as in this case, which involved charges of embezzlement and forgery against a Government servant.

The Judge: Is there any special complication in the case?

Mr. Macpherson was not aware of any special complication, but he would say it was an important case in which counsel had been engaged. There were two commitments, but the prosecution would proceed upon one only if the prisoner was convicted on it.

Saturday week the 9th July, was, then fixed for the trial.

The Court then adjourned until this (Thursday) morning.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council yesterday, the following members were present:—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I. (chairman), Mr. R. N. Khote, C.I.E., Mr. R. M. Sayani, Col. A. B. Portman, Col. Merewether, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. M. N. Banaji.

A COMPLAINT.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said he had been asked to call the attention of the Council to a letter addressed to him by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, on behalf of one Vizierbhoy Dawoodbhoy, before the chairman proceeded to sign the minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting. The letter stated that in 1884 the Municipality had taken from him a portion of his land situated at Haines Road, that he had given over more land than was strictly required for a public purpose within the meaning of the Act, and that the price which the Municipality had paid for it was much below what he would have obtained from any body else. Vizierbhoy was, however, induced to sell his land at a cheap rate by the permission he had obtained to open a market in that locality. This market had been scarcely open for two years, when he was surprised to hear that the Town Council had sanctioned the opening of another market in the same locality by Mr. Khote, and within 5 or 7 minutes' walk of the present market. In doing this, it was stated in the letter that the Municipality were guilty of a breach of faith with the client of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, because he did not for a moment contemplate that the Municipality should, within a short space of time, permit the opening of a rival market on the spot. But now the considerations which had induced him to part with his land at a low price had failed. It was urged that if all these facts had been brought to the notice of the Town Council, they would have had an important bearing on their deliberations. For these reasons the Commissioner was requested to inform the Town Council of the circumstances of the case before the minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting were signed by the chairman.

The Chairman said that if the minutes were quite correct, he must sign them. If the gentleman had a grievance, he might make a representation to the Commissioner or the Town Coucil.

Mr. Javerilal said the minutes must be signed though it was open to the Council to reconsider the question on further representation.

The Chairman agreed with this view, and then signed the minutes.

APPLICATION TO OPEN A MARKET.

An application was made by Mr. Chabildas Lalooboy for sanction to build a market at some distance from the present Null Bazaar market.

The Council was unanimous in authorising the Commissioner to inform the applicant that his application for opening the market on the site proposed could not be entertained.

A PROTEST AGAINST A SALE OF LAND.

The Council considered two letters from Mr. Jamsetjee C. Cama, solicitor, on behalf of Bai Perozebai, widow, of the late Mr. Edulji Nusserwanjee Mehta, protesting against the sale by the Municipality of the land taken up from her for the construction of Ripon Road. The Corporation had referred these letters to the Town Council for disposal. In connection with this subject, the Acting Commissioner submitted the opinion of the Advocate-General given in [illegible] "it will be seen that our action, both as regards the acquisition of more land than was required for the Ripon Road way, and as regards the resale of the surplus land, was perfectly legal." We give below the opinion of the Advocate-General:—"I am of opinion that, having regard to Section 157, Public convenience (1), Section 154, Section 157 and Section 293 of the Bombay Municipal Act, Government may legally declare the land required by the Municipal Commissioner for buildings to form the street by the side of the new proposed road-way, as well as the land required for such road-way, to be needed for a public purpose, and may take the requisite steps to acquire it for the Municipality, and that Government can legally take up such land even though the Municipality may have the intention of selling again a portion of it to persons willing to build such new street in connection with the proposed road. It is not of course incumbent on Government to do so, should they consider the action of the Municipality unfair towards the owner of the land proposed to be taken.—Charles F. Pollard, Acting Advocate-General."

It was resolved to inform Mr. Cama that the Town Council declined to reopen the question.

AN APPEAL BY HAY CONTRACTORS.

The next subject which gave rise to some discussion, was a letter from Gunnaji Babaji and Kasiba Chanpaji, hay contractors for the current year, stating that in consequence of the burning of their hay in April last, they have suffered a great loss, and requesting that under the circumstances they might be paid at an increased rate for the hay supplied by them. The Health Officer stated that the price of hay had gone up a little.

Mr. Javerilal said the contractors had suffered a great loss through no fault of their own, and that they were entitled to some consideration on the part of the Municipality. He argued that it would be to the interests of the Municipality to give the contractors some compensation, rather than drive them to break their contract; if they failed, the Municipality would have to enter into a contract with some other trader at a higher rate.

Mr. Khote agreed with the last speaker observing that the contractors had thrown themselves on the mercy of the Town Council, and considering that the price of hay had gone high in consequence of the fire, they should be given some compensation.

Colonel Portman disputed the assertion that the price of hay had gone up. He said that he paid for the supply of his horses just the same as he used to pay before.

Dr. Cowasji said that if the price had not increased, as Colonel Portman had just stated, there was no fear of the Municipality suffering a loss by the failure of the contractors, who had deposited a sum of Rs. 10,000 with the Municipality. A contract was a contract, and it must be carried out in all its integrity.

Colonel Merewether observed that if people entered into contracts with the object of making a gain, they must take their risks.

Mr. Javerilal was in favour of giving some compensation, say, Rs. 5,000.

Colonel Portman remarked that the sum of Rs. 5,000 would be nothing before the loss of Rs. 50,000 which the contractors alleged they had suffered. He proposed that the Town Council regretted that it could not accede to the application.

Colonel Merewether seconded the proposition. They must assume that an important contract like this was given to a person capable of standing such a loss.

Mr. Khote said it was a mistake to suppose that [illegible] well-to-do class of people.

Mr. Javerilal [illegible] If they failed, they [illegible] would not only forfeit their deposit, but would [illegible] again be able to get a contract from the Municipality.

Mr. Banajee thought the matter should be postponed for further inquiry for a week.

Mr. Javerilal said the Town Council had only to choose between two evils. He then proposed that the consideration of the question be postponed till it was ascertained whether it would be to the advantage of the Municipality if some relief were given to the contractors so as to prevent the Municipality from suffering a loss through their failure.

The Chairman and Mr. Javerilal's proposition assumed a fact which was to the discredit of the contractors.

Colonel Merewether said the motion was wrong in principle.

Mr. Javerilal ultimately withdrew his amendment in favour of another, merely stating that the consideration of the question be postponed till the next week.

The proposition having been seconded by Mr. Khote, was carried by a majority of 5 to 3.

The Council then adjourned.

THE NATIVES OF INDIA AND THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

AMONGST the witnesses who gave evidence before the Public Service Commission and whose evidence deserves more attention than was paid to it at the time, is Mr. Syed Hussain Belgrami, Secretary to the Council of State at Hyderabad, and Director of Public Instruction. Mr. Syed Hussain, who appeared before the Commission in Calcutta, in the course of his statement, put in a defence of Lord Lytton's attitude in relation to the natives of India and the Statutory Service which is deserving of attention. He said:—

The Statutory Service created under 33 Vic., Chapter 3, section 6, was an undeniable failure. It was doomed from the first. It was a make-shift measure, and there was neither heart nor spirit in it. It failed to satisfy native aspirations, at the same time that it failed to benefit the service by the accession of the right sort of men. It was the outcome of a time, which gave us the Press Act and the Arms Act, and virtually closed the door of competition in England against our youths. Nevertheless, I wish emphatically to state that it was an honest and well-meant measure, adopted by a Statesman who saw the pitfalls that lay in the way of unreserved competition. Hard words have been used by a certain section of the Native Press with reference to Lord Lytton's conduct in the affair, and motives have been ascribed to him, which, when ascribed to the commonest person in private life, amount to libel and defamation. I hold that the abuse is undeserved and the suspicions unworthy, alike of the nobleman against whom they are levelled and of the good sense and loyalty of the people of India from a section of which they proceed. He acted no doubt upon motives of State policy, as I will endeavour to explain, and under [illegible]. The British Government in India, it must be remembered, is the Government of a vast Empire, composed of multitudinous nationalities, by a handful of an alien people at a distance of some five thousand miles from their parent country. There is little in common between them and the people they are called upon to govern beyond humanity, and the possession of those attributes, which the word humanity connotes. Their religion, their language, their manners and customs, their character, their civilization is different from ours. It must truly be a marvel to an outsider to observe, nevertheless, how well they pull on together—the rulers and the ruled! What then is the secret of the solidarity, the harmony that prevails in this wonderful Empire. I may be mistaken, but I think the secret lies in the unmistakable supremacy our rulers maintain. It is the prestige of their power, their unquestioned position as a governing class, that enables a handful of Englishmen to maintain the equilibrium between all the conflicting interests and passions to be found in this vast congeries of States and nationalities. Some of our great statesmen and administrators (all honour to them for the noble motives that inspired them!) made the mistake of tampering with the supremacy of their race and lost us the Empire. The British people in India are not likely to repeat the error.

It is possible that some of those who are ready to detect "trickery and fraud" in the conduct of our English rulers towards our country, will tell the latter to return [illegible] trouble us no more. Fortunately for them and for others, but for them more than for others, the English are not likely to take them at their word. [illegible] redounds [illegible] fortunately [illegible] in cases of foreign rule, that it redounds to the glory and profit of the Empire to be held by England. Thus, as the diplomatists say, the interests of the two countries are identical, and the Indians and the English are bound to make the best of each other. Some of us in India, who revel in the democratic literature of England and America, are apt to run away [illegible] with large and brilliant ideas from their settings. The legend of "Liberty and Equality" [illegible] minds and the principle of Representative Government [illegible]. We forget that abstract principles do not apply to human affairs, and that the most generous axioms have to be accepted with their limitations. We forget that institutions, which work so well in a homogeneous commonwealth, break down utterly when applied to communities from which the conditions of their success are absent. We forget that Representative Government and Democratic Institutions are on their trial even in Europe, where the conditions are most favourable to their development, and it remains to be seen in what manner the different forces will readjust themselves after the final struggle. We forget that in India free institutions have to be introduced with great caution and circumspection, and that the English people, who are the virtual fathers and creators of free institutions in the modern world, are the best judges of the time and manner of their introduction [illegible]. We ought to remember that their [illegible] inborn as they are in the race and nation, [illegible] let them rest until they have perfected their favourite institutions on Indian soil. [illegible]

A careful consideration of these principles will show us that we need not look for "trickery and fraud" for an explanation of Lord Lytton's policy. As a Viceroy responsible to his Queen and country for the safety and well-being of his vast empire, he no doubt staggered at the prospect of the unchecked admission of natives into the higher service, upon which rest in a large measure the foundations of British supremacy in India. He no doubt considered the insufficiency of competition to provide a safe guard, and had a vivid sense of the facility with which [illegible]

Mr. Syed Hussain holds that it would be unjust and inexpedient on political grounds (1) to [illegible] the competition to all comers; (2) of [illegible] Native Civilians to any position in the service whatsoever in regular course of promotion; (3) [illegible] hold that a mere literary test is [illegible] out that—

India is essentially a conservative country [illegible]

Mr. Syed Hussain is opposed to the transference of competition to India, or even to simultaneous competition in the two countries. [illegible]

I think the time is not yet ripe for the appointment of natives to the charge of districts or divisions, especially in Provinces in which warlike races predominate, or the population of which consists of mixed nationalities whose interests are not always identical. It is questionable whether even in the agrarian districts of Lower Bengal, where the inflammable elements are of a very mild character, a Native civilian can always be trusted to hold the leading post of the administration. [illegible] This limitation, however, does not tie us down to much, and we need not be discouraged. The avenues of the Judicial and Revenue Departments, the higher grades of the Police, Finance, Registration and other Civil Departments remain open for us. In this connection I wish to say a few words with reference to another important service. I mean the Political. I do not see that there is any political obstacle in the way of able Native civilians being employed as first or second Assistants to Residents in Native States, or even as agents to the minor Principalities. [illegible] It may be found useful at times to have native attachés to some of our foreign Embassies. At any rate the idea is worth consideration. [illegible]

Mr. Syed Hussain sums up his evidence in the following terms:—

The demand that natives should receive their fair share of State patronage is not an unreasonable one, and every willingness has been shown on the part of the Government to concede it. [illegible]

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On MONDAY, the 4th July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned the undermentioned jewellery made of pure Indian gold consisting of

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On MONDAY next, the 4th July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms the undermentioned contents of a Plate Chest, the property of the late GENERAL HANCOCK—

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The property will be on view on and after Friday 1st July.

On THURSDAY, the 7th day of July, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Grant Buildings, Lower Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a strong open carriage with horse and harness, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome oleographs, Hink's table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, Brussels carpet, &c., the property of G. R. HENDERSON, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES at Bengalpoora or Oomercarry Row otherwise called Tantanpoora without the Fort

On THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Cassum Mahomed the legal heir and representative of the late Mahomed Meetha the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Succaram Wittojee Pimpulker [illegible] power of sale given in the Pimpulker in pursuance of [illegible] further charge dated respectively [illegible] day of October 1880 and 15th day of October 1881 and in the indenture of mortgage dated the 16th day of July 1883 the following landed properties, viz.:—

Firstly. All that piece of Fazundaree ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay at Bengalpoora or Oomercarry Row otherwise called Tantanpoora in the Registration subdistrict of Mandvie assessed by the Collector of municipal rates and taxes under No. 118 containing by admeasurement 25 feet and 2 inches in breadth and 40 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage and house of Ramjee Dadoo, on the west by the public road, on the north by the property of Khoja Mahomedbooy Rowjee, and on the south by the house hereinafter secondly described.

Secondly. All that piece of Fazundaree ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay on the eastern side of Bengalpoora or Oomercarry Row, otherwise called Tantanpoora, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, assessed by the Collector of municipal rates and taxes under old No. 116 and new No. 119, containing by admeasurement 17 feet in breadth and 26 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the house of Ramoobai widow of Dhondiba Shimjee, and on the south by the house or stable of Khoja Ludha Currim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN RAMPART ROW, KNOWN AS TEMPLE BAR.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 603 of 1877.

Ruttonjee Dosabhoy Baxterna, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Borah Bazaar Street, within the Fort of Bombay ...... *Plaintiff.*
Dadabhoy Dosabhoy Baxterna, also of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Mazagon in Bombay aforesaid, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Khursedbai, widow of the late Dosabhoy Eduljee Baxterna, deceased ...... *Defendant*

Pursuant to direction contained in the decree made in the above suit, dated the 9th day of March, 1886, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction in one lot, on the premises hereafter mentioned, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1887, at three o'clock in the afternoon by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. under the joint directions of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, attorneys for the abovenamed plaintiff and Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, attorneys for the abovenamed defendant.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff Ruttonsee Dosabhoy Baxterna and of the abovenamed defendant Dadabhoy Dosabhoy Baxterna, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage or building thereon in Rampart Row on Medows Street within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort containing by admeasurement 365 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 8?, Collector's new No 497?, old Survey No. 1,382, and new Survey No 9456 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 47, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by Medows Street aforesaid, on or towards the west by Rampart Row aforesaid on or towards the north by the property of Hyderally Cassumjee Borah, and on or towards the south by the office of the Paper Currency Department, and which messuage and building formerly occupied by Mr. C Bouneviaile as lessee thereof and is now in occupation of Mr. C. Marcks as a monthly tenant subject to the same terms as those contained in the lease Mr. C. Bouneviaile and is now known as the Temple Bar.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, attorneys for the abovenamed plaintiff, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort or at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, attorneys for the abovenamed defendant in Rampart Row, Fort.—Dated this 24th day of June, 1887.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, June 30, 1887.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29.

YESTERDAY'S financial telegram from London reports no change whatever in the various items usually quoted by Reuter. Consols remain at 101⅝, the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 102¼, and French Rentes in Paris at 108¾.

The Mincing Lane markets for Seeds and General Produce continue unaltered, but from Liverpool No. 2 Soft White Wheat comes 3d. per cental lower at 6s. 5d.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday was steady, with sales estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats. Spot prices were unmoved, as also Americans to arrive, except only the more distant positions, which are quoted 1-64d. lower. From New York ready Mid-Uplands come 1-16 cent, October deliveries 4 points lower, but August unchanged.

Locally the Cotton market continues quite stagnant. The Mills have not been buying at all, and for export transactions are few and far between. We hear of some Good Pressed Dholleras having been done at Rs. 188, and there are sellers of Westerns at Rs. 183, but no buyers at the rate.

WHEAT continues exceedingly quiet, the weaker advices from Home rendering exporters less willing to buy than ever. There is some slight demand for Ek Dhani, but mostly at about one anna under sellers' views. Hard Wheats are not quite so strongly held. The following are quoted rates, but they must be regarded as more buyers' than sellers ideas:—

Fine Peesy	Rs. 4-7	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	„ 4-6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-5	„
Red do.	„ 3-15-6	„
Hard Yellow	„ 4-9-6	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-4-6	„
Hard Red	„ 4-5	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,628	bales.
Wheat	12,584	cwts.
Linseed	8,765	„
Rapeseed	2,455	„
Gingelly	1,135	„
Poppy	4,966	„

FREIGHTS practically are unchanged. Sellers are trying to make rates higher for early July loading, but without success. The s.s. Inchlonga is reported to have been fixed to-day for Antwerp at £1-2-6.

EXCHANGE.—The market is unaltered with very little business passing. We repeat our yesterday's quotations, but it is questionable whether Credits could not have been done at 1s. 5 1-16d. for any delivery after this mail. As usual we await the result of the weekly biddings for Council drafts in London to-day as a basis for the probable course of rates:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 29-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-8d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 31-32d.	„
Francs, 3 months' sight	180¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker again for Fours, the quotation having receded to Rs. 97⅝ to 7-16. Fours-and-a-half are unchanged at Rs. 101⅞, but nominal at that.

SHARES.—In Bank of Bombay we note a decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 765. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 25 lower, at Rs. 2,600 for first issue. Treacher and Co., Ld., are up to Rs. 1,155. Spinning and Weaving Mills are steady, and in some cases dearer.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	765
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	[illegible]
National Bank of India	[illegible]	[illegible] 750		—	[illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154¼
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£171½

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	950
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8	1,000	Rs. 100	1,675

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.	160 120
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	144
Bapty Co., Ld.	525	200	165	nil.	82
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	Rs. 20	
Do. New Issue	500		37	10 2-3p.c	12
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-8p.c	100nl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	11 p.c	500
Bombay Saw Mills	500	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	230
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	112
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2600
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	655
Bombay Municipal Bonds				3½	100½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	14 Nl.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madan & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	70
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	45
Indian Guarantee & Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 15	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	Rs. 4	11¼
[illegible] Co., Ld.	50	[illegible]	250	...	256
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 28½	318
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	Rs. 5	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	45
Port Canning Co.	8,000	000	1,000	Rs. 1[illegible]	317½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	80
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25		5
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1155
Thacker & Co., Ld.	[illegible]	250	200	Rs. 15	285
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	100	nil.	40
M. M. Mody & Co	000	00	500	11 p.c.	175

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—June 21, at Mount Road, the wife of H. W. Graham, of a son.

CRAWLEY—June 28, at Cumballa Hotel, Bombay, the wife of C. E. Crawley, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NELSON—June 18, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain E F Nelson, Royal Artillery, prematurely, of a son (since dead).

PITT—June 24, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr C R Pitt, River Superintendent, A R and T Co, Ld, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RUFFLE—REED—June 23, at St Stephen's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Saunders Dyer, Frank Felingham Ruffle, to Isabel Hannah Mary, eldest daughter of S Reed, Esq. No Cards.

DEATH.

TAYLOR—June 21, at Kasauli, John Taylor, late Extra Assistant Commissioner (Retired), aged 77 years, 1 month, and 18 days. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1887.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN has introduced the Indian Princes to the English people in a speech which, though delivered across the hospitable board of the Constitutional Union, has doubtless had many hearers in England, not all of whom would have had entrance into that temple of latter-day Conservatism. It was a speech not meant for us in India, but we have read it nevertheless with all the interest that pertains to the sayings of a near neighbour who is speaking into other ears than our own. There are many things in it that we can appreciate at least as much as the audience to whom it was directly addressed. The orator's pious wish that "the mutual knowledge and sympathy founded on knowledge of England and India" will increase is one of them. But some of us, in echoing it, will be disposed to ask why Sir Lepel Griffin has deferred until his visit to London this very admirable recognition of the need of sympathy in the relations between the people of the two countries. Prejudiced, as many of the observers in India of his career must be by articles that have appeared over his signature in the English reviews, they must now in thankful wonderment recognize that he does not quite banish sympathy from the elements by which our rule in India is to be made strong. They will hope, too, that this happy sentiment had its origin in something deeper than the joyous effusiveness of the Jubilee season. Sir Lepel Griffin has struck a note with which he had not hitherto made us familiar; we are all hoping that on his return to India we shall hear it again, with variations which even his old *bêtes noires* the Babus of Bengal, and the returned delegates of 1885, may be able to appreciate.

To the public at home, however, the most interesting passages in his speech must have been those in which he extolled the loyalty of the native princes, and proclaimed their willingness to go shoulder to shoulder with us in any battle that may need to be fought for the conservation of the dignity of the Empire. Almost without the help of the reporters one might mark in the brief record of this very telling speech the plaudits with which the gentlemen of the Constitutional Union must have greeted these testimonies to the patriotism of the Chiefs of India. These hundred Chiefs, who would desire nothing better than to draw their swords and fight side by side with the soldiers of the Queen for the honour and safety of the Empire, must have presented themselves to the imagination of the Constitutional Unionists as a picturesque answer to the ugly statistical picture of our military decadence which a day or two before had been drawn by Lord Randolph Churchill at Wolverhampton. For the purposes of the hour—which happened to be the hour after dinner—Sir Lepel Griffin was sufficient for supplying the answer to Lord Randolph Churchill. But this figure of the hundred Chiefs is not so well adapted for exportation as that admirable confession of the need for sympathy in the relations between the two races. This latter we can look at with no other thought or desire than that Sir Lepel Griffin will think fit to tell us more about it when he returns to India. Of the hundred Chiefs too, we should like to hear something, but we know beforehand that whatever he might tell us on the subject he would have to admit that thanks to the policy of the Government in India they are still admirable figures for the adornment of a patriotic speech, and little more. As the most doubtful elements in the defence of the Empire, it would be a pity to protest against the introduction of such a factor in an after-dinner speech. It is of course something to point to an army of feudatory princes who are loyal enough to fight on our side, if only we would enable them to do so. It is permissible to boast of magnificent potentialities even when the actualities fall somewhat below them. We have therefore no other exception to take to this part of Sir Lepel Griffin's speech than that it seems to conceal from the view of the public at home a shortcoming of the Government of India which the critics of their policy in this country have resolutely and persistently kept before them. There are potential forces in India, capable of being utilized for its defence, which the Government still ignore. When Sir Lepel Griffin talks of his hundred princes he talks, in a vein of misleading optimism, of the military resources which Mr. Boulger, the author of the letters in the *Times* on the armies of the Native States, spoke of with equally misleading pessimism, as a source of weakness. There is nothing in these armies to be afraid of, with Mr. Boulger; there is, in their present state, nothing in them to vaunt of, with Sir Lepel Griffin. We extol the generous loyalty of their leaders, but at the same time we wonder at our own supineness in perseveringly failing to make use of them. Neither Sir Lepel Griffin's confidence in them nor Mr. Boulger's fear of them is warranted by a mere count of heads. Mr. Boulger dealt with the subject three years ago as though it were one of arithmetic. There were so many armed men under the banners of Scindia and Holkar and the Mahratta Chiefs; so many under the Hindu Chiefs; so many in the Mussalman States, and these together made a paper total which was quite formidable enough satisfy the ill-informed that unless we summoned some of the greater feudatory Chiefs to reduce their armies there would be mischief. Yet it is just as wrong to mislead public opinion in the other direction. Those soldiers whom Sir Lepel Griffin signalised to his Constitutional audience as our comrades in future battles on the border stand well in a count of heads, just as the bending bayonets of which Lord Randolph Churchill has lately spoken stand sufficiently well in armoury returns. But soft bayonets bend and twist, and ill-armed and worse trained levies give way in battle and fly before the enemy, and in reckoning up our strength, why should we be less careful about the quality of our auxiliaries than about that of our own armaments?

We do not suppose that these considerations were as absent from Sir Lepel Griffin's mind as they are from his speech. He was one of the first to protest against the wrong view of the native armies question when it was set forth in the *Times* in 1884; he would be the first, we believe, to use such influence as he may possess in shaping the policy of the Government of India to bring about a satisfactory solution of this question. He would admit readily enough, if an opportunity for making the admission were given him, that his reference to the subject in London the other day was, if not an unreal, at all events an incomplete illustration of the military relation of the feudatory princes to the defence of the Empire. There is one incident in his career as a political officer in the service of the Government of India which warrants the belief that his own views upon this matter are wanting neither in breadth nor in sympathy. The dashing political who inducted Abdul Rahman, almost fresh from the Russian camp in Turkestan, into the *gadi* at Cabul, is not so wanting in confidence in the feudatory Chiefs of India that he would find them a place only in the picturesque rhetoric of the banquetting room. They serve a purpose there, but it is an unreal purpose, and we do not suppose that Sir Lepel Griffin conceals from himself, despite the happy enthusiasm of this speech, that we do an injustice not only to the hundred Princes of his oratory but to ourselves as well, in passing by such valuable military resources as the armies of the Native States would supply us with had we the courage and the confidence to use them. It is a pity that the restraints of office prevented him from dealing with this aspect of the question with more reality.

IF it be a sign of simplicity to believe that everything that is printed must be true, it would be at least an equal blunder to imagine that everything that ought to be known and exposed to criticism is brought to light. It seems incredible, but still it is the fact, that every detail of the Langworthy case was brought out before the courts and was the subject of prolonged litigation during years, and yet it was never once reported, and the public knew absolutely nothing about it until the *Pall Mall Gazette* published it as a feuilleton which had the strange quality of being true. Even an advertisement referring to the affair was refused insertion by the *Times*, which never reported a line of the proceedings, although the case was in the printed lists published in its own columns. No one can say that the case had no public interest, for it was as full of thrilling and dramatic situations as a divorce story, though even the British matron could not find in it an incident to which exception could be taken by the most innocent young person. Why was the case "burked" for years, and all the indignation of the judges at the prevarications and evasions which were built up in hindrance of legal and moral right remain unheard by the outside public? We feel interested in the problem, seeing that when some six weeks since, we in the way of daily duty gave space to a condensed version of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* circumstantial statement, we never imagined we were doing anything which was deserving of special notice. It appears, however, that in giving publicity to the most remarkable law case in recent times which has not had its theatre in the Divorce Court, we have done what our Home contemporaries for reasons best known to themselves have abstained from doing. The *Pall Mall Budget* of June 9 has the following paragraph in an article on the subject:—"The daily press of the capital, the newspapers who had allowed all this villainy to go on unnoticed and therefore unreproved, have to this hour, with the exception of the *Daily Chronicle*, boycotted Mrs. Langworthy with characteristic unanimity and pertinacity. So far from attempting to make amends for their laches in the past, they have steadily ignored a story with which the whole country was ringing. And not this country alone. The last mail brings us the *Bombay Gazette*, which quotes three columns from our narrative of the Langworthy Marriage, which it describes truly enough as one of the great journalistic sensations in London—although all knowledge of that fact is sedulously concealed from the public in London by their morning papers. The *Cologne Gazette* this week adverts to the subject, and alike in Europe and in America the story of Mrs. Langworthy's marriage is everywhere commented on with indignation, and much amazement is expressed that such things could happen in a civilized country. But so far as our London daily contemporaries are concerned, the editors with one exception have maintained and still maintain a stolid and impenetrable silence." Silence may be golden, but surely in such a case it cannot be consistent with that public spirit without which the press would be no better than a public nuisance.

CARDINAL PERSICO, who has been commissioned on the part of his Holiness the Pope to go to Ireland and see how far Lord Salisbury may require Papal support against the Irish party, is not a Cardinal at all. He is an old Bombay ecclesiastic who has seen a good deal of India in his time. The Most Reverend Dr. Persico—who will be astonished to find that he is breveted a Cardinal—was until recently titular Archbishop of an Egyptian diocese "in partibus," that of Damietta, and was lately transferred to an Italian bishopric. He has resigned his See, however, owing to age and ill-health. So far back as 1850 he was Secretary to Dr. Hartmann, then Administrator Apostolic of Bombay, so that he is now probably over seventy. Some twenty-five years ago he was consecrated in Bombay Vicar Apostolic of Agra; from Agra he proceeded to America, fifteen years later he was in Italy, and was sent back to Bombay on a special mission to Bishop Meurin, who was engaged in settling affairs connected with the Syrian Christians on the Malabar Coast, and he took part in the controversy with the clever schismatic Mellus, who gave so much trouble with papers signed "Pio Nono"—a signature singularly out of ecclesiastical form, but which deceived many, until he was indiscreet enough to show it to Dr. Meurin. Forged documents are not always so easily detected on inspection. Dr. Persico is of noble family, and has seen a good deal of East and West; but he is not likely to be a Cardinal.

WE yesterday published the refutation by Rukhmabai of the rigmarole put forward in the name of the plaintiff in the Conjugal Rights Case, our only doubt being whether it was necessary to refute a tissue of absurdities of the kind. The so-called "Exposition" was clearly never written by Dadaji, who, as Rukhmabai points out, knows nothing of Jewish history, and could never have used the Scriptural phraseology that garnishes that effusion. The orthodox Hindus are badly served when such a document is put forward as an exposition of a case which they very naturally and very rightly watch with great attention. The attempt to show that Rukhmabai is a tool in the hands of designing relatives anxious to secure her money for themselves, has been rebutted by the quotation of the words of her father's will, which left all the property to her mother, with the exception of Rs. 200 and the marriage expenses of the daughter. The allegation that Dadaji is a well-to-do and a healthy man with a "family house to which he was willing to receive his wife," is torn to shreds by adducing the evidence of Dadaji and his uncle—evidence though it is of witnesses whom the judge stigmatised as giving a great deal of false evidence. But what was false was not in the interest of the defendant, and what is true puts the plaintiff out of court. The reply to the exposition is to the point, rests on facts, and avoids false issues. The publication of it is timely, the appeal to the High Court may now be called on without much further delay. If the appeal be unsuccessful it will be necessary to take the case before the Privy Council; and it is well that the false issues raised to prejudice the appellant should not add to the difficulties which Rukhmabai has faced with such courage and determination.

SIR MAXWELL MELVILL goes to Kashmere in August on three months' leave. As we have already mentioned, Mr. Naylor will, during Sir Maxwell's absence, act for him in Council, Mr. Lee-Warner acting for Mr. Naylor in the Secretariat. When Sir Maxwell Melvill returns from Kashmere, there will be another shuffle of the cards; but many things may happen before then.

WE are sorry to hear that there is a good deal of fever in Poona just at present. Children especially are the victims of the weather there. No rain falls to cool the air, which a correspondent says is diabolically muggy, and is very unpropitious to health and spirits. From Nassick the accounts are better; the rainfall leaves a good deal to be desired; still the [illegible] on the not very remote Ghats cools the wind, which is high, and keeps the thermometer low.

THE total amount subscribed towards the Jubilee Commemoration Fund at Poona is stated at Rs. 14,093-8.

WE regret to learn that Mr. Mackenzie, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has been suffering from an attack of remittent fever. He is now, however, reported to be much better.

SIR SALAR JUNG has gone on to Constantinople from Athens, with which city he is said to have been much disappointed.

NO more glaring sinecure existed in the service of the Hyderabad State than that of Advocate-General. More than a year ago it was resolved to abolish the appointment, but for some reason or other the resolution was not given effect to. Orders have now been issued, the Hyderabad paper says, to disestablish Mr. Sabapathy Iyah.

NAWAB MOHSIN-UL-MULK (Mehdi Ali) and Mr. Dunlop have been engaged for some time in advising Government as to the most feasible means by which to reduce the public expenditure. The *Deccan Times* understands their proposals are now before his Highness, but it has as yet heard no more about them than that they are of a very important nature, and will if adopted effect large reductions in several departments of the State.

THE B. B. AND C. I. COMPANY are, it is understood, quite willing to begin the construction of the Simla-Kalka Railway at once. The matter, therefore, now only awaits the initiative of the Hon'ble Member for Public Works.

THE Madras Municipal budget has, says Government in its order thereon, been submitted three weeks after the latest date fixed by the Act, and "the President's explanation for the delay cannot be accepted as satisfactory. It should in future be placed before the Standing Committee and the Commissioners in time to allow of its being fully criticised, and yet submitted to Government punctually within the third week in March." Several other Municipalities come in for a similar rebuke.

THE traffic department of the Madras Railway is to have the shears applied to it at once. The pay of the higher-salaried station-masters is to be reduced to Rs. 120 a month, which figure is in future to be the maximum salary of a station-master, except in the case of the station-master of the Central Station, whose salary has been fixed at Rs. 150 per mensem. The reductions, it is said, will effect a saving annually of about Rs. 6,000; and the measure, having been approved of both by the Consulting Engineer for Railways and the Agent and Manager, has been given effect to in the establishment rolls for the coming half-year to be submitted for the sanction of Government.

SOME doubt having arisen as to whether the appointment of Principal Medical Storekeeper in Madras is to be regarded as a military or civil one with reference to furlough and leave, the matter was referred to the Government of India for an authoritative ruling. It will be observed that the question is somewhat complicated by the fact that the Principal Medical Storekeeper has hitherto been taking privilege leave under military rules; but in a recent ruling of Government the appointment is regarded as one that is not military, and does not therefore qualify for promotion to the administrative grade. Such being the case it is urged that it would be anomalous to regard it as military in the matter of furlough and leave. Originally the appointment was a military one, and it so continues in respect of pay, which is budgetted for and paid in the Military Department. The Government of India, we learn, have decided that the appointment must be viewed as quasi civil, and consider it necessary that, if a Brigade Surgeon, he should be required to fulfil the condition requisite for promotion to administrative grade, namely, to resort to military duty prior to promotion. It is also decided that he rightly draws pay from the Military Department, and obtains leave and furlough under military rules, and should continue to do so.

THE question of the admissibility of the evidence of accomplices has been discussed at much length by the Judges of the Allahabad High Court in a criminal trial. Mr. Macmillan, the Acting Sessions Judge of Agra, had acquitted a man called Gobardhan, who was charged with murder, on the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice. Mr. Justice Brodhurst, in the Court of Appeal, not only took the same view himself, but expressed his opinion that under the rulings of the High Court, Mr. Macmillan could not have decided in any other way. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Straight, however, dissented and have each laid down the law of the matter at some length. Mr. Brodhurst pointed out a case where far stronger evidence, to all appearance, was set aside because it was the evidence of accomplices; but his colleagues stoutly refused to be bound by the precedents of the Court.

A QUESTION was recently raised in the Madras Presidency as to whether an officer of the Indian Medical Service in receipt of a good service pension should be required to forfeit this if he accepts the "special pension" created last year as a compensation for the withdrawal of the rank and privileges of a Deputy Surgeon-General hitherto conferred on officers of the Indian Medical Service holding the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner. The question was raised in reference to a Brigade Surgeon; but it might conceivably affect officers of the rank of Surgeon-Major or Deputy Surgeon-General, and, as retired officers are not altogether ineligible for the good service pension it might also be asked whether an officer of the Indian Medical Service, who has already obtained the "special pension" on retirement, must be considered eligible or otherwise for the good service pension. The Secretary of State has now decided that there is nothing in the letter or spirit of the rules affecting the grant of good service pension, nor in the conditions under which the "special pension" of £100 a year was created, [illegible] prevent a medical officer holding [illegible] simultaneously.

THE latest reports from [illegible] Bengal show that hea[illegible] but no serious da[illegible] the plant. Ma[illegible] to any great [illegible] but middl[illegible] ly the w[illegible] North T[illegible] sent no [illegible] become ge[illegible] the produce [illegible] fallen in some d[illegible] but more is [illegible] continue rather [illegible]

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TELEGRAMS.

THE WRECK OF THE TASMANIA.

BOARD OF TRADE INQUIRY.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Board of Trade Inquiry into the circumstances of the wreck of the P. and O. mail steamer Tasmania on the Corsican coast was opened to-day.

The principal witness was Mr. Watkins, the Chief Officer. He denied that Captain Perrins, who was in command, had been dazed by the blow on the head with a broken spar. On the contrary, he was cool and collected, and retained his presence of mind. Neither was he in bad health, though he intended taking leave on the arrival of the vessel in London.

Mr. Watkins denied the allegations which have been made as to the collapse and demoralisation of the Lascars. He said that they stuck to their posts and did not desert. Four or five of the Lascars had died from exposure.

Mr. Watkins admitted that there had been a delay of half an hour in the lowering of the boats. But the delay was due to the heavy seas which were running and washing over the vessel.

Mr. Watkins admitted that there had been a case of looting of jewellery, the culprit being a steward. A few other trifling things, which were supposed to have been stolen, have been recovered.

The witness believed that the vessel had been visited by robbers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ENGLAND AND THE VATICAN.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

In the House of Commons last night, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, in reply to a question, said that neither England nor the Vatican had made any proposals to establish diplomatic relations.

PAPAL MISSION TO IRELAND.

ROME, JUNE 28.

The Pope has finally decided to send Monsignor Persico to Ireland at once.

THE WRECK OF THE TASMANIA.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The Board of Trade Inquiry regarding the loss of the Tasmania is likely to last several days.

THE CRIMES BILL.

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, in the House of Commons last night, gave notice that he would move that the closure be applied to the Crimes Bill on Monday next.

JUBILEE FUNCTIONS.

There was a grand Reception, followed by a Ball, at Guildhall last night. Many of the Royal Personages and Indian Princes visiting London were present.

A Garden Party will take place at Buckingham Palace to-day, at which her Majesty the Queen will be present.

THE GHILZAI REBELLION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

News has been received of a fight between the Amir's troops and the Ghilzais near Ab-i-Istadeh. Both claim the victory. Ghulam Hyder says that he defeated the Ghilzais with heavy loss; the [illegible] skirmish took place [illegible]

THE [illegible]

At the Legislative Council [illegible] Hon. Mr. Quinton, in moving that the Allahabad University Bill be referred to a Select Committee, described the provisions of the measure, which is based on the existing Acts and closely follows the Punjab University Act. He said the Viceroy would be the first Patron, and Sir Alfred Lyall the first Chancellor of the University, and that the infant institution could not begin its life under the auspices of two sponsors better fitted by their refined scholarship and literary culture to inaugurate its career and add lustre to its reputation.

The Hon. Mr. Peile, in moving for leave to introduce the Bill for the Regulation of the Military Police in Burma, said that soon after the annexation of Upper Burma, it had been found necessary to form a well-disciplined body of military police, recruited in Northern India, for the suppression of dacoity, and these were placed under regulations passed last January similar to the Assam Frontier Police Regulations, and these rules imposed severe punishment for cowardice desertion and other breaches of duty. In May last, the Chief Commissioner represented that similar regulations were necessary for Lower Burma where the police was also tending to become a semi-military force. The present Bill would therefore repeal the regulations in force in Upper Burma, and pass one Act containing similar provisions for the entire province.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 29.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Pekin, with the English mails of the 17th June, left for Bombay at 11 p.m. on Tuesday night.

The same Company's steamer Australia, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails on the 21st inst., arrived here at midnight yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 28.

[illegible] Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here [illegible]noon.

SUEZ, JUNE 26.

[illegible]garian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. [illegible] Bombay to-day.

JUNE 28.

[illegible] Clan Buchanan left here [illegible]

[illegible]lair left here for [illegible]ay afternoon.

[illegible]t arrived here [illegible]

JUNE 29.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dholleras	4 3-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1 4¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¼
4½ per cent.	71¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108¾
Bar Silver	44¼

THE East Indian Railway have arranged for the accommodation of any reasonable number of passengers who may desire to visit Serampore on the occasion of the return of the car of Juggernath from his bathing excursion to the riverside.

THE *Statesman* has become involved in a controversy with Mr. A. O. Hume, on the abolition of the Salt Lane. The *Statesman* charges Mr. Hume with disingenuousness in his conduct of the controversy.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

I HAVE already sent you the list of winners at the Horse Show. Half the judging was done in the morning, and the remainder in the afternoon, after which the trotting and jumping competitions took place. The greater part of Simla found its way down the long tortuous two-mile road to Annandale to witness these performances, and were well rewarded for their trouble. The prize winners, with tickets showing their class, were all picketted in rows, and made a goodly show, from Walers and well-bred hacks to curious shaggy little ponies hardly bigger than a Newfoundland dog. But at this time, too, the judging of mules with their equipment from the Jutogh batteries was proceeding, and the splendid condition and fine appearance of the animals excited general admiration. Although many of them had but recently returned from Burma, they showed no signs of wear and tear. After most of the visitors had inspected the prize winners on the open ground, there was an adjournment to the stand, which, I am told, had been labelled "Thorough-breds," and from there the jumping competition [illegible] There were four hurdles of various construction, and about a dozen horses and as many ponies were tried, the Commander-in-Chief himself, as will have been seen from the list, taking part. The horses mostly did their work well, but among the ponies there were many obstinate refusals, and the pluck with which one rider kept his seat when the pony came down on his knees, and the agility with which another saved his head from being cut off by one of the boundary ropes, were among the interesting incidents. The public are greatly indebted to the judging committee and to the honorary secretary, Captain F. M. Rundall, who were on the ground all day, and to whom the success of the arrangements was entirely due. A Dog Show was talked of some time ago, but it evidently is not to come off this year. A Baby Show is also hinted at, but let us hope that this modern entertainment will not be imported into this country for some time to come.

Our last theatricals were a decided failure in respect to the pieces chosen. "The Cosy Couple" is a comedietta (or very small comedy) without a vestige of plot, and consisting merely of a prolonged tea-table conversation between two gentlemen and a lady. "The Biter Bit" has a little more fun and plot, and is also divided among three characters. Both were well put on the stage, and the acting of Mrs. Deane in the former and of Captain Carter in the latter, saved them as far as was possible from absolute dulness. But when will our theatrical managers learn that it is too much to ask a large and intelligent audience to watch for two-and-a-half hours, at a charge of Rs. 4 per seat, a trumpery three character play with no plot? I shall be told, no doubt, of the extreme difficulty of finding suitable pieces and amateurs who will take a part in them, but the reply is obvious—"better have no theatricals." No professional company would attempt to fill a house with exhibitions of this kind, and why should the good nature of a Simla audience be imposed upon?

Simla commenced its Jubilee morning with mists and great rain, and many hearts must have been heavy at the prospect of having to go out in fancy dress in such weather. Before the afternoon, however, the sky had cleared, and the sun was as bright as it can be in the hills after a severe storm. The day was observed as a public holiday, and many of the shops were closed, but beyond this there was nothing to indicate that Simla was rejoicing.

THE LATE MAJOR LYONS.

THE following subscriptions have been received on behalf of the family of the late Major Lyons:—

	Rs.
His Excellency Lord Reay	100
Major-General Carnegy	50
Brigr.-General Adam	50
[illegible]lonel Wardrop	50
[illegible]setjee Jeejeebhoy	50
[illegible] Sheppard, C.S.	50
[illegible] Bahadoor Pudumjee Pestonjee	50
Mr. [illegible] R.E.	50
Dr. Hen[illegible]	50
Hon'ble Mr. Rick[illegible]y, C.S.I.	50
Mr. W. H. Prope[illegible], C.S.	50
Mr. J. M. Sleater	50
Mr. Eduljee Din[illegible]shaw	50
Dr. Hewlett, C.I.E.	50
Mr. W. Porte[illegible]us C.S.	30
Surgeon-Ge[illegible]neral Thomson	30
Colonel F. D. Mander, 3rd Bombay Infantry	30
Captain C. Tyler	30
Mr. H. Macnee	30
Brigr.-General Po[illegible]	30
Mr. Tom LeMesurier	25
Mr. J. R. Morgan	25
Mr. Plimmer	25
Mr. W. Lee-Warner	25
Mr. A. U. Fanshawe	25
Major-General Solly-Flood	20
Colonel J. Jopp	20
Colonel Wooldridge	20
Colonel Willoughby, C.S.I.	20
Colonel Borradaile, C.B.	20
Dr. W. J. Moore, C.I.E.	20
Major Reilly	20
Mr. W. Symonds, C.S.	20
Mr. E. Fulton, C.S.	20
Captain Burroughs	20
Mr. Carvalho	20
Lieut.-Colonel Graham	15
Lieut.-Colonel Prideaux	15
Captain Hanwell	10
Captain Devitte	10
Mr. McConnachie	10
Lieut. Baker, R.E.	10
Lieut.-Colonel, Twemlow, R E.	10
Lieut. Ward	10
Mr. Charde	10
Mr. Faulds	10
Mr. Fletcher	10
Mr. W. Nugent	10
Mr. C. Wise	10
Mr. C. Wiseman	10
Mr. R. Pringle	10
Mr. J. Gardiner	10
Dr. G. Hinde, C. B.	10
Colonel Sir W. Seton	10
Khan Bahadoor Dhanjisha Edalji	10
Captain S. Steele	10
Captain Bingham	10
Mr. S. Wright	10
Mr. [illegible]. H. Bedford	10
Captain P. Nelson	10
Mr. Comerford	10
Mr. Tooth	10
Colonel Swinh[illegible]	10
Mr. Pallonjee Nusserwanjee	10
Mr. W. Fearn	10
Sympathy	20
Previously acknowledged	125
	1,765

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT LIFEBOAT FUND.

THE following additional subscriptions for her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught Lifeboat Fund have been received:—

	Rs.	as.
Formerly acknowledged	86	14
H. E. The Viceroy	100	0
Narrendass Odhowjee of Karanja, Panwell	200	0
E. Fulton, Esq	50	0
Captain E. F. Becher	6	0
Total...Rs.	1,338	14

VANDALISM AT BIJAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have observed with great pleasure that the works being carried on at Bijapur have become a subject of public discussion. These works have been much criticised in late years, but it seems to me that much of the criticism has been misdirected. Indiscriminate criticism of what has been done must miss its object, which is to prevent the recurrence of mistakes in the future. To attain this it behoves us to ascertain clearly in what the mistakes of the past really consist. My only claim to express my views on the subject is that I have for about three years and a half watched with quiet interest as a looker on the works which were being carried out.

Mr. Beck's letter, which appeared in your issue of the 23rd instant, contains much that is very misleading. He is very severe on the "tin roof," or rather shed, which has been fixed in front of the Bokhara Masjid. It is not beautiful, but as the shed as well as the notice boards and shelves can easily be removed, and the mosque restored to its former condition in a few hours, whenever the Government decides to remove the Post Office into some other building, it is not worth while to expend much indignation upon the temporary disfigurement of the masjid. With regard to whitewash, it must be remembered that most of it was put on, not by the Public Works Department, but by the original Mahommedan builders, though it has often been renewed since. But the most astonishing part of Mr. Beck's letter is where he refers to the gateway restored into a church, and fails to add one word about the exquisite decorations which have been lavished upon the interior. For two years native artists were employed covering the lovely arches and walls with stucco works original in design, but similar in character to the fragments of old work which still remain in Bijapur. The art of stucco-cutting, then in its prime, is, as this example shows, still living, and I am prepared to say that this piece of work, wrought by natives left entirely to themselves, is as beautiful as anything produced in the old days. The most captious could find no error of taste in a restoration, when a building [illegible] 300 years old is re-decorated by the living, for whom the traditions of than or false economy be can the charge of waste the Department at whose fairly brought [illegible] was undertaken. In fact, any one who knows anything at all of the history of the Bijapur works, must be struck by the absurdity of charging Government with having shown any desire to save "thirty or at least twenty rupees a month." The question whether this old gateway should ever have been converted into a church is of course quite a different one. I am now merely speaking of the style of decoration. When it was decided to convert Bijapur into the head-quarter station of a district, certain things had to be done in order to make the place healthy and otherwise habitable. It was absolutely necessary—

(1.) To drain the moat round the Arkilla.

(2.) To clear away all the vegetation and *debris* which before made the place so picturesque inside the Arkilla, and to level the ground and make roads.

(3) To erect dwellings convenient for modern habitation, and therefore in totally different style to the buildings around them. Now with these three all the mischief was done. When once the moat was drained, the ground levelled and modern buildings erected, the whole charm of Bijapur was gone. But the responsibility rests, not with those who executed the works, but with those who ordered the new station to be laid out.

The ruthless clearing away of vegetation and levelling of the ground inside and around the Ali Roza, does not belong to this category. Former visitors to Bijapur will all remember the grand Gothic looking arches peeping out of the prickly pear and custard apple. Here the vegetation was doing no harm, and it is difficult to conceive how any one could have the heart to clear it away and convert the front of the building into a stonemason's yard. But for this I believe the Public Works Department are not responsible. I look upon the whole Bijapur scheme as a vast mistake, but it is idle to pick out details and find fault with them. When rightly examined it will be found in most cases that the execution has been as good as could be expected, and that the fault is traceable to the perverse desire to call the dead back to life, to convert the glorious ruins of an old Mahommedan capital into a modern Indian station. Four years ago it was the fashion amongst a certain class of people to talk about restoring Bijapur with dynamite. The proposal, though unfeeling, was more sensible than the attempt to infuse young life and vigour into a body already hoary with age and decay. No better instance than this of Bijapur could be brought to show the futility of restoring an old building or an old city. A building, like every other work of art, is a living organism, and as such has its periods of birth, life and decay. We may admire the glory of its old age; our admiration will be mingled with sadness to see what is beautiful crumbling to pieces before our eyes; our loving hands will do much to preserve its weather-beaten surfaces, but though we may prolong its life for a season, we are powerless to prevent the destiny which must overtake all. It is not ours to inspire new life, and the attempt to do so will only bring forth a living falsehood, a ghastly apparition of an old body decked out with the ornaments and vanities of youth and childhood.—I am, &c.,

Dharwar, June 27. P. A. H.

RAKHMABAI AND DR. KIRTIKAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In justice to me, I hope, you will allow me a little space in your columns, touching Rakhmabai's letter published this morning.

There is no doubt I am the young "Hindu doctor" alluded to by her. The passages she quotes may be from my letters addressed to him from England, for his having attended my late lamented wife in a terrible illness. It has hitherto been my good fortune to have always enjoyed the "good-will" of my friends and acquaintances, and Dr. Sakharam was no exception to this, unless the writer means I was at any time under Dr. Sakharam's protection. I never knew [illegible] dependent on his good-will was, therefore, impossible. Dr. Sakharam took so much interest in me that he deprecated the idea of my joining the Indian Medical Service; he wanted me to be his assistant; but I had higher aims and I have every reason to feel proud that my choice was well made. It is quite true, and I feel it even now, as I wrote years ago in my letters which Rakhmabai quotes, that Dr. Sakharam's connection with me was a continuous source of gain to me and to my dear and near ones. What else could I feel in his intellectual fellowship, watching him night and day ably treating his patients in my presence? It was good schooling to me in the early days of my medical study. He attended my family professionally, as a friend he received no fees for advice, but the medicine charges were paid to a pie. Even supposing I had been personally under greater obligations than these conferred by ordinary friends "mutually"—even supposing I had been "clothed, fed and educated" by Dr. Sakharam—which is not the case—does it follow I should sell my judgment and express my gratitude in appreciating any and every act of a benefactor? I respected Dr. Sakharam in life, in death I have not ceased to do so; but my respect for truth is infinitely greater, and I have exposed the facts only under a strong sense of public duty, and not without pain. But duty is duty. The whole Hindu society is maligned, and when reform is talked of and not practised, when early marriages are cried down, and not stopped by those educated Hindus who can effectually stop them, if only a little more determination and moral courage are brought into use, is it not time people should be roused to a sense of duty? Rakhmabai says I have abused her stepfather. Let her point out one word which is called abuse in common parlance. I challenge again! She admits in her to-day's letter Dr. Sakharam got her married. This is what I too say, and more, he was sufficiently powerful in his caste to have postponed her marriage to a future day. This is not abuse. If Rakhmabai's name had not been connected with the general question of reform in Hindu society, I should have treated her case as one of individual suffering much to be pitied and sympathized with. But the tactics she and her friends have adopted, and as they have been exposed, whether by Mr. Dadajee, myself, Dr. Vinayak Gidh, and others are not to be considered admirable.—Yours, &c.,

June 29. K. R. KIRTIKAR.

BYWATER, TANQUERAY & Co. (late BYWATER, PERRY & Co.) are agents for Residents abroad, Missionaries, Chaplains, &c., in every part of the world. Goods and Outfits supplied at Wholesale prices. Shipping passages arranged. Banking in all its branches. Full descriptive Catalogue post free. Offices:—79 Queen Victoria Street, London. 2,000 References.

THE ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM AHMEDABAD JAIL.

IN the Resolution of Government, which we quoted recently, on the administration of the jails in the Bombay Presidency in 1886, mention was made of the escape of prisoners from Ahmedabad Jail. The escape occurred in October last, and was viewed in a very serious light by the Government. The following particulars are now published in Mr. Townley M. Filgate's report which has just been issued from the press:—

Seven prisoners escaped from the Ahmedabad Jail on the night of the 24th October, and I have already submitted full and detailed reports on the subject to Government. Briefly stated the facts are that 7 (Kathiawar) prisoners, of a total of 12, confined in an an upper storied cell or barrack, contrived with an English cutting saw, without doubt conveyed to them by one of the jail establishment, to cut through two of the window bars of their cell, and using their blankets as ropes, dropped into the yard 20' below. The next proceeded to one of the factory sheds—an open building,—and possessing themselves of two of the ropes of the weaving looms, passed on two where a palisade divided the work yards, and fastening one of the ropes to the top bar of the palisading managed one by one, with the assistance of the rope, to get to the top of the jail enclosure wall and lower themselves into a small garden at the rear of the jail. Passing through this garden on to the public road, and thence to the jail garden proper, they reached the garden mote, from which the jail water-supply is obtained, overhanging the river, and fastening their remaining ropes to the frame of the mote descended to the riverbed, and crossing the river, got clear away.

It can be safely affirmed that had it not been for the active assistance of at least one member of the subordinate establishment in conveying a saw to one of the prisoners—how or when cannot be ascertained—the escape would not have been effected. Possibly the escape was aided by carelessness or neglect on the part of the night sentries on duty; but there is this to be said; that on a dark night, such as the night in question, and by using the cover of the factory sheds, the escaping prisoners would have had no difficulty in eluding the vigilance of the guard.

Four of the escaped prisoners were recaptured before the close of the year (two of whom have died in jail), and one in the act of their escape; but all efforts and enquiries to discover the guilty party amongst the jail subordinates, who provided the saw used by the prisoners, have been without success. Dr. Cruickshank's letter addressing the Superintendent on the matter, characterized this as "the most serious escape that had taken place from inside a jail for many years."

PROPOSED TATTOOING OF HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

THE subject of the identification of habitual criminals has recently occupied much of the attention of the Supreme and Local Governments. In the Bombay Presidency in 1886, of 12,596 convicts admitted to the jails, 1,988 were habitual offenders. The number and ratio of prisoners identified as habituals before sentence was much smaller than in 1885; on the other hand the number of previously convicted prisoners identified in jail after sentence, and the number who confessed themselves to be habituals exhibit a decided increase over the figures of the previous year. The old rules having been found faulty, or insufficient, the Government of India have recently framed new and revised rules to secure the more effective registration and recognition of re-convicted offenders as well as to give an authoritative definition of the term habitual criminal. These rules have been so recently introduced that the Inspector-General of Prisons hesitates to say, until he has seen the result of their application during the current year, what their effect will be or how far they will secure the desired object. Major Humfrey, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, has suggested a very simple plan to facilitate identification. He suggests that convicts should be tattooed before leaving jail. In regard to this suggestion, Mr. Filgate says:—

The adoption of such an expedient would possibly be received with a storm of disapprobation such as that which finally put a stop to what used erroneously to be called the branding, in the English army, of deserters with the letter D. Now, that the latter operation was one which caused anything like the physical pain produced by one cut of the cane in the corporal punishment which our Jail Act allows, speaking as an old military man who in past years has had some insight into the tattooing of deserters I do not for one moment believe; nay, I will go further, for having myself when suffering from an attack of lumbago undergone the operation which is known as "acupuncture," and which is precisely similar in character to the skin-perforating process which formed the first step in tattooing of deserters with the letter D., I affirm most distinctly that the pain which would be caused to a prisoner by his being marked in the manner proposed would be practically nil. Recognising as I do that Major Humfrey's suggestion if adopted would go far to simplify, if not to make unnecessary, the elaborate rules now existing for the identification of reconvicted and habitual prisoners, it is was which is I think well worthy of the consideration of the Government of India.

Meanwhile the Bombay Government have pronounced an opinion on the subject. They believe that tattooing would certainly be repugnant to native feeling; at the same time, they are not prepared to say that it would not be justifiable if restricted to the worst classes of habitual criminals. Government, however, do not think that the proposal to tattoo convicted prisoners can be advantageously discussed till some progress has been made with the system of registration recently introduced.

THE WHIP FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

IT is satisfactory to find from the statistics furnished by Mr. Townley M. Filgate, Acting Inspector-General of Prisons, that juvenile depravity in the Bombay Presidency is rapidly decreasing. The number of juvenile offenders in the district jails in the past four years has fallen from 276 to 165. Mr. Filgate, however, suggests, as an auxiliary to the punishment administered in jail, the occasional use of the rod as a corrective, and the Government is disposed to agree with him in thinking that in respect of the large number of juveniles sent to subordinate jails for short periods, the Magistrate would exercise a wise discretion by passing mild sentences of whipping in the way of school discipline. These are Mr. Filgate's views on the subject:—

The number of juveniles confined in subordinate jails appears to me to be extremely large, and in view of the very short sentences which must have been passed in such cases, and the small deterrent effect secured by imprisonment in such jails, I cannot but think that it is a mistake sending young boys and girls to these small jails to expose them to the contamination of jail life. I believe that in the majority of cases of male juveniles sent to these subordinate jails, and indeed to district jails a much more beneficial effect would be produced, were a sentence of whipping imposed instead of short terms of imprisonment, as is now the case, and Government will perhaps agree with me that the increased attention of the Magistracy should be called to the provisions of the Whipping Act.

A SHORT time before the fall of General Boulanger, the *Débats* made a series of attacks upon that officer, saying "he might have employed his great popularity in resisting the Radical cry for a reduction of the period of active service; but instead of that, he took the lead and became the most ardent advocate of three years' service; worse than that, he contemplated a reduction to eighteen months, which would have turned the French Army into a militia or national guard." The *Débats* now characterises the work of General Boulanger as "much ado about nothing," accuses him of having done nothing but meddle and muddle, and of having done much to destroy the discipline of the Army. General Boulanger has "revolutionised the Army, solely through a love of change, disturbing institutions which had stood the test of time." Last of all, he is accused of skimming a number of regiments lying along the Eastern frontier, to strengthen the battalions which constitute the covering army destined to resist any sudden attack on the part of the Germans. The *Débats* severely condemns this measure, which disorganises a number of regiments to raise the effective of others, declaring that it was a similar system which produced the disasters of 1870 and 1871.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE R[illegible]NS.

Vanity Fair which, though Conservative to the point of fanaticism, has, like the *Standard*, preserved the faculty of seeing further ahead than the necessities of the Unionist Alliance—to which as Lord Randolph Churchill declared with the authority of the Cabinet that the Foreign Policy of the Ministry should be subordinated—thus delivers itself in regard to the Russo-Afghan question in its present phase:—

Telegrams from Bombay state that "it is understood that the British Government considers Russia bound by her undertaking to regard Afghanistan as outside the limit where she desires to exert influence, and consequently will not, under any circumstances which it can foresee, join Russia in order to settle affairs in Afghanistan by mutual agreement." Now, I do not see that, either in form or substance, this statement invalidates, as no doubt it is intended to, what I have recently said with regard to Russian and English co-operation in regard to Afghan affairs. With the diplomatic disavowals and denials of recent years fresh in my memory, I attach very little importance indeed to the shifts of secret diplomacy to cover up its tracks. They are merely intended to hide them from the sight of the intended victims, who, in this instance, are the Afghan and British peoples. I stated some months ago in these columns that it was quite well understood at the Foreign Office that it was only a question of time how soon Russia got to Herat, and that the most we could do would be to make it as difficult as possible for her to take it. That opinion still prevails at the Foreign Office, and is confirmed by the Russian movements going on over our Northern and North-West Indian frontiers. The facts as they stand are, that Russian troops, stores, transport, and telegraphs are being steadily moved up to the Afghan frontier on one side, and that on the other, British and [illegible] troops, telegraphs, and transports are [illegible] towards Candahar, while preparations [illegible] for the concentration of an [illegible] at short notice.

It does no[illegible] forces are going to [illegible] necessarily [illegible] into [illegible] the Da[illegible] the Russians, [illegible] to Turks and the British p[illegible] had settled the whole [illegible] themselves in 1876, and Lord Salisbury k[illegible] secret understanding of January, 1877, soon [illegible] war broke out, but he threw no obstacle in [illegible] way of its execution. I happen to know—and I challenge contradiction to my statement—that Lord Salisbury's principal anxiety during the siege of Plevna was, not lest the Turks might be forced to surrender, but lest the Russians might be compelled to raise the siege. The Turks in the latter case would, so our Foreign Secretary said, become impracticable to deal with. He was greatly relieved when Osman and the remnant of his brave troops surrendered. There was no formal understanding with Russia then so far as Turkey was concerned, any more than there is now about Afghanistan; but there was then, as there is now, a tacit understanding, which was as fatal to the Turk as it will be to the Afghan.

There seems every reason to believe that Dhuleep Singh has finally decided to throw himself entirely into the arms of Russia, and to use whatever influence he may possess to create trouble and confusion for us in India. The Russians of course may be trusted to use him to the best advantage for their own purposes. I therefore anticipate hearing in due time that he has left Moscow, where he is for the present under the charge of M. Katkoff, for the Afghan frontier. From there he will issue proclamations to the people of the Punjab, which cannot fail to raise disturbances among so excitable a people as inhabit that part of India. If people would only give some of the attention they are now bestowing on the Irish red-herring that is being dragged about the country, to what is going on in the inner recesses of the Foreign Office, we should, I think, be saved some serious future trouble.

In another article on the subject, the same paper says:—

As matters stand, the Czar can, when he likes, occupy not only Herat, but also Balkh; and, even without occupying them, his Generals can easily produce a revolution which would put Afghan Princes of the Russian faction, like Ayub Khan or Iskander Khan, in command of those two places. This last will be more probably the course that the Russian Generals will adopt. They have the two Princes ready at hand. Ayub is in Persia, and only this week Iskander Khan has been made Governor of the district of Penjdeh with the rank of General in the Russian [illegible] a revolution at Herat [illegible] for an advance to Candahar. There are signs of this already, even on the mere rumour of Russian activity on the Afghan frontier [illegible] enter Afghanistan before Russia is to put ourselves in the position of the enemy of the Afghans, and to give Russia the opportunity of crossing the frontier as their friend and protector. Some of the best living authorities on the subject have declared—as we in these columns have never ceased to declare—that an occupation of Candahar can only involve us in trouble with the very people we want to make our allies. The first rule of safety in Afghanistan is non-intervention. We must keep out of that hornets' nest. Unfortunately, there are people who seem to think that the best way to meet a threatened aggression on the part of Russia is to do something in the way of annexation or occupation on our own account. These are the men who mistake violence for strength—the kind of men who have twice led us into a disastrous conflict in the Afghan highlands. There is talk now of our having some day to fight Russia on the Helmund. One writer even goes so far as to talk of this Afghan river as the natural frontier of our Indian Empire, and we shall perhaps hear of the Helmund again in connection with the absurd and wicked proposal for a Russo-English partition of Afghanistan.

A MAGISTRATE'S IDEAS OF CRUELTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe in your issue of to-day, that in disposing of some cases brought up by the agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Mr. Hamilton cautioned the agent that if he again brought up such a frivolous complaint as that of a person carrying fowls by their legs with their heads hanging down, he (Mr. Hamilton) would fine the agent Rs. 10 for making a frivolous charge. I am shocked to perceive that there is really one man in office, who is capable of considering the carrying of fowls by their tied legs with their heads hanging down a frivolous act unworthy of attention. I should have thought that any one with a spark of human feeling would have condemned such a cruel practice. Perhaps Mr. Hamilton has never seen the engorged vessels, bloodshot eyes, protruding palpitating tongue, and throbbing throat and chest of a poor unfortunate helpless fowl so conveyed. I have seen it, and it is horrible to a feeling man. It is the most exquisite torture and cruelty that can be practised, and if Mr. Hamilton is in earnest in his views of the matter, the sooner the question is decided by unmistakable legislation the better.—Yours, &c.,

MEDICUS.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	[illegible] In. cts.		Fort. In. cts.		[illegible] In. cts.		Colaba. In. cts.	
Previously registered.	22	40	23	24	19	37	23	06
June 28, Tuesday......	0	78	0	17	0	15	0	25
„ 29, Wednesday...	0	50	0	69	0	48	.....	
Total...	23	68	23	10	20	15	2[illegible]	31
Total corresponding date of last year ...	39	66	42	42	40	95	41	55

MALABAR HILL.

	Inch.	Cents.
Up to June 29, 10 a.m.	0	5
Previously acknowledged	21	7
Total.....	21	12

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, [illegible] June, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·700
Temperature of the Air	82·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	·841
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·6
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	201
Fall of Rain	0·25
Total fall during month	29·20
„ „ year	29·21
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th	0·51

[illegible] midnight to midnight.

LORD R. CHURCHILL ON NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL delivered a speech on England's [illegible] military expenditure at the Agricultural Hall, Wolverhampton, on June 3, which has attracted much attention. He wondered if any of his audience had the smallest idea as to how the money which they paid in taxes was spent. He confessed that he had not much idea himself, but he related a few facts which, he hoped, would startle them and make the ears of some people tingle.

I have debated with myself long and anxiously whether I should be justified in speaking out, and through you to the public the truth, and the whole truth, as I know it, with regard to certain facts as to the expenditure of public money. I had to consider whether by so doing I might do more harm than good, and whether it would be better to keep silence or to speak out; and I came to the conclusion that it was better to speak out. (Cheers.) I do not propose to occupy your time with the expenditure of the public money which is incurred in the Civil Service. I think there is no room for considerable reform and no inconsiderable reduction in the expenditure of public money connected with the Civil Service. I see in that expenditure, however, no great, glaring and profligate extravagance. What I am going to talk to you about is the expenditure of the British Army and Navy. I will tell you what finally decided me to speak out on this subject. I read the other day a speech by Lord Wolseley with regard to the condition of the army, and I entreat your attention to this extract. Lord Wolseley used these words—"The Army authorities asked for requisites for the Army, and they were told that they must economise. If machine guns were asked for, the reply came that the number of men must be reduced. If the country went on much longer in that way knocking off Cavalry and Artillery whenever increased expenditure was required, the Army would soon be reduced to two men and a boy." When I read that statement I was very angry, because I knew it was perfectly [illegible]

[illegible] will tell you what the facts are with regard to the numerical strength of your Army and Navy. I will go back to the year 1875, because you take the strength of the services at that time as representing what, in the opinion of Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues, was necessary for the safety of the Empire. In that year the cost of the Army was 14,500,000l., and the cost of your Navy was 10,900,000l., making a total of 25,400,000l. The estimate for the present year for the Army is 18,300,000l., and for the Navy 12,500,000l., making a total of 30,800,000l., or an increase of expenditure upon the Army and Navy Estimates over what Mr. Disraeli thought necessary for the safety of the country of not less than 5,400,000l. Now, I want to tell you what has happened to the Army numerically since 1875. In 1875 the number of regular soldiers in the British Army was 129,000, in 1887 they number 141,000, an increase of 12,000. In 1875 the Militia numbered 116,000 men, and in 1887 they number 119,000, an increase of 3,000 men. In 1875 the number of efficient [illegible],000, in 1887 they number 218,000, [illegible] efficient strength of [illegible] Reserve in 1875 num[illegible] [illegible] 57,000, [illegible] [illegible] you [illegible] and that the [illegible] increased by [illegible] men. [illegible] the whole of [illegible] of the British Empire by 128,000 men. Yet Lord Wolseley, a man of position and authority, has the face to come before the British public and to insinuate that, owing to the action of the Treasury and the Government, your Army is being reduced to two men and a boy! I bring this before you in order that you may be able to form a sound, healthy opinion as to the reliance you can place upon the statements made by the official ring, and to give you an idea of the sort of the customers I had to do with when I was Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Laughter and cheers.) The numerical increase of the Army only accounts for 70,000l. of that four millions of increase. The Navy expenditure is over two millions above what it was in 1875. In 1875 you had 60,000 sailors, in 1887 you have 62,000; in 1875 you had 168 steam vessels and 49 sailing vessels in commission; in 1887 you have 164 steam vessels and 44 sailing vessels in commission. Therefore, the Navy is practically the same in strength as in 1875. The increased cost of food and clothing for the Navy does not amount to 200,000l.; therefore you see the increased cost is not accounted for by numerical increase to a great extent than 300,000l. out of an increase of 5,400,000.

ENGLAND COMPARED WITH FRANCE AND GERMANY.

I now ask your attention to a comparison of the military expenditure and military strength of the British Empire with that of France and Germany. The German Empire has a population of 47 millions, [illegible] 21 millions sterling as ordinary expenditure for Army and Navy purposes. The French republic have a population of some 38 millions and expends 29 millions sterling annually as ordinary Navy and Army expenditure. The United Kingdom has a population of 35 millions, and our ordinary Naval and Military expenditure amounts to 31 millions sterling. Besides this, India pays 20 millions sterling for the Indian Army; thus the British Empire pays 51 millions sterling for ordinary Naval and Military expenditure. Germany could put into the field within a month a million-and-a-half of armed men, and that does not include her enormous reserve. France can also put a million-and-a-half of armed men into the field. The German and French fortresses are all fully armed, provisioned, and maintained. The German and French troops are armed with the best artillery, rifles, and weapons of every sort; their transport is perfect; their stores of munitions of war are overflowing. That is what they can do for their money. For our expenditure of 51 millions, what can we do? I suppose if we had to go to war or defend ourselves we might, after a maddening delay and incredible pouring out of money like water, possibly place in the field and maintain 150,000 men. (Cries of "Oh.") No doubt you have a powerful fleet on paper, as powerful a fleet as France and Germany combined; but suppose you had to defend India from Russian attack, or Egypt from French attack!

A FEW "WAR-TINGLERS."

Though you have many fortresses in the United Kingdom and throughout the British Empire of strategic importance, you have not one single fortress that is properly armed and provisioned. You have many places of strategic importance, perfectly unarmed and unprovisioned. (Shame.) Take the great fortress of Malta. It is not only insufficiently armed, but it is not provisioned to support a garrison for more than three weeks. (Shame.) These are pretty strong statements, but they are nothing to what I am going to tell you. (Laughter.) You have not one single heavy gun in reserve; you have no reserve whatever of heavy projectiles for those guns. Your Horse Artillery, of which the British nation is so proud, is armed with what Lord Wolseley has called the worst gun in Europe. Your Field Artillery is armed with the most inferior weapon. Your Infantry are armed with rifles which have been proved in action to be of the most defective and inferior description, and with bayonets which have been proved to be utterly untrustworthy. Your Cavalry are armed with swords of equally bad manufacture. Your sailors are armed with cutlasses of the same worthless description, and it is a fact that, though at any moment you might be called upon to defend the Empire, you have not got at home, in spite of your vast expenditure of 31 millions, land transport for 20,000 men. If that is your military and naval condition, do not you think it is most utter and glaring folly to talk about the ascendency of England in the Councils of Europe, or for a Minister to dream of resisting the advance of the Russian Empire in South-East Europe by military force.

THE SYSTEM TO BLAME.

The blame for all these things does not rest upon you the English people, or upon the House of Commons, but upon the system of your naval and military expenditure and upon those who uphold and are responsible for that system. Year after year millions have been steadily voted by Parliament for the support of the Army and Navy. The House of Commons has never refused to vote whatever sums Ministers have demanded. Under these circumstances, perhaps you will understand the sort of system of expenditure of public money against which I dashed myself and with which I utterly refused to be connected either for a day or an hour, either as a Minister or as Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Cheers.) Now, you will understand what that was the authors and defenders of which I called upon to reform and retrench. I had confidence in the First Lord of the Admiralty and in the Secretary of State for War. I thought they were men of energy, and that if I put pressure upon by refusing to agree to the increased votes for their departments they would go to the departments and make some inquiry themselves, and, if necessary, take some ste[illegible] [illegible] the system. [illegible] was my hope. You may say my way of going to work was a rough-and-ready one; so it was, but it was the only one.

SOME STARTLING ANECDOTES.

I now propose to give you two or three anecdotes, which will illustrate the truth of my [illegible] as to your defenceless position. The morning before the bombardment of Alexandria the French Fleet sailed away from the harbour and left the English Fleet to do the work. After the bombardment the Sultan and the Alexandra had not got on board ten rounds of heavy shell to fire from their guns. The Sultan and the Alexandra, two of your finest ships, would have been utterly at the mercy of the heavy artillery of the French ironclads; and what is worse there was

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on 19 June, 2017

not at that [illegible] any [illegible] whatever of heavy shells in Malta. I will tell you another story still more startling. You remember [illegible] to Khartoum and the formation of the [illegible] which was to cut itself off at its base and plunge into the Desert. The life of that column depended upon its being properly equipped; yet even that column started and was in action before it was found that a great portion of the shells which had been sent out for it artillery were too large for the guns which accompanied the column, and another great portion of the shells had either not been filled or were so imperfectly filled that they would not explode. At the close of last year you remember how critical the state of Europe was. If we had been called upon to go to war there was not one single cartridge in store for our machine guns. I will tell you another thing, and I think this is the worst of all. I heard this the other day on the highest authority; I have no doubt the Admiralty will contradict it, but that contradiction will be as worthless as Lord Wolseley's statement which I read at the beginning. The Monarch, one of our powerful armourclads, came into harbour and required heavy guns for her turret. There was none to give her. They took two heavy guns from Spithead and Portsmouth, and put them on board the Monarch, and they are only capable of firing seventy rounds. Therefore you see that during the last thirteen years you have spent no less than twenty-six millions of money in providing as you thought for a proper accumulation of munitions of war, guns, and warlike stores. Now you understand what this system is against which I wish to bring, if possible the pressure of the English people (cheers). Now I have a splendid story to tell you a story which has just come out and which is very little known. A very important department of the War Office is the Ordnance Department and they are under the impression that they are capable of designing heavy and powerful guns. In 1883 and 1884 they designed the gun called the 43-ton gun and they called on the great firm of Messrs Armstrong to construct fifteen of these guns. Messrs Armstrong who know a great deal more about gun construction than the Ordnance Committee suggested that the gun was a bad design and would be a bad gun. The Ordnance Department told Messrs Arm[illegible] mind their own business and made the guns. The guns [illegible] cost 200,000l. When they were sent to Woolwich they were to be put in ships of war and sent to sea. A Government official Captain Noble told the Department "Do not send these guns to sea; they are bad guns and cannot stand the charge which you will put into them." The Ordnance Department told Captain Noble to mind his own business. Away go the guns to sea four on board the Collingwood. At the second round of firing with only half the charge one of those guns bursts. Right away the whole of the guns are recalled and condemned. The whole of the expenditure of 200,000l has been found to be worthless. Now would you believe it if you had to go to war to-morrow, four of those precious guns are being kept in reserve in order to be placed on board the Collingwood (shame). Therefore the sailors of the Collingwood will know that they will only be able to engage with heavy artillery with guns which, it is a thousand to one, will burst. You would think that the officials responsible for those guns [illegible] have fled from the country. Not [illegible] are at the present mo[illegible] in the War Office [illegible] spending large sums [illegible] the Royal Commis[illegible] the ordnance report [illegible] place; and they re[illegible] appear to L[illegible] expenditure [illegible] that it is very unfortunate if nothing better can be devised (laughter). That is, however, no laughing matter.

A USELESS FLEET.

Now we will turn to the Admiralty, and I think you will find that your fleet is not so powerful as it appears to be. In 1883 the Admiralty launched the Ajax and the Agamemnon. It was found that if they steamed more than eight miles an hour they did not steer, and that they were really unmanageable, and, therefore perfectly useless. These two ships cost 800,000l. The Agamemnon has been sent to the China station, and you will probably never hear of it again. I do not know what has become of the Ajax. They could both be sent to the bottom by almost any adversary. The Admiralty then designed and turned out the Imperieuse—a very powerful ship, armed in a particular way. When she was launched she was found to draw four feet more water than they supposed. All the armour it was intended she should have above water was below water, and therefore she became utterly unprotected; upon her the Admiralty spent 500,000l. Then the Admiralty went on to construct six very large ships of the Admiral class; one was the Collingwood. They are supposed to be protected ships, and able to engage the heavy artillery of the land forts or of hostile ironclads; yet they are so defectively constructed and so little protected that they are, to all intents and purposes, utterly unprotected. The ships of the Admiral class cost 4,500,000. Some are finished now, and the others are to be finished at the end of 1889. It is on ships of the Admiral class that the British nation have got to depend to defend the coast. Suppose that they had got to engage against the heavy artillery of land forts or of iron clads, our sailors of the Collingwood, for instance, would know that they had a gun certain to burst, and a ship that could be perforated at a dozen fatal points and sent to the bottom (shame.) The Admiralty then proceeded to construct the Victory and Renown, which a person high in authority at the Admiralty considered to be worse than the ships of the Admiral class, and upon which they propose to spend 100,000l. In 1885 it occured to the Admiralty that they would not do a bad thing to change their constructor; but I am sorry to say the new one does not seem to be able altogether to repair those faults. I now have to call your attention to seven more ships, belted cruisers of the Australia class, designed to have 18 inches belt of armour above the water line; it is now discovered that when these ships have got the full quantity of coal on board to enable them to keep the sea, the belt of armour meant to protect them will be six inches below the water line (laughter). The total cost of those seven ships will be two millions of money, and what I have said about them is frankly stated by the First Lord of the Admiralty in the official statement laid before Parliament.

TEN MILLIONS THROWN AWAY.

What is the grand result of all these? That during the last twelve or thirteen years, 18 ships have been designed by the Admiralty for which, on the strength of the Admiralty's statements, Parliament has faithfully voted ten millions of the taxpayers' money; and it is now discovered and acknowledged that in respect of the purposes for which these ships were designed the whole of these ten millions had been absolutely thrown away (shame). You can imagine how strongly I feel on this point and I want to make you as angry and furious as I am myself, and to bring down upon those responsible for this state of things the anger and even the vengeance of the people (cheers). With all this the cost of the system itself has increased to the nation. The War Office has increased its own direct cost since 1875 by 500,000l. a year. The non-effective vote of the Army has increased since 1875 by over 800,000l. a year, and it now amounts to 3,000,000l. (shame). The cost of the actual system at the Admiralty has increased since 1875 by 25,000l a year, the usual pensions have increased by [illegible],000l. a year, the civil pensions of the Admiralty have increased by 50,000l. a year: and the total amount of the non-effective vote of the Navy is 2,000,000l. Thus you have a total vote for the non-effective of the Army and Navy of over 5,000,000l. a year. All the establishment of clerks with their high salaries at the Admiralty, is susceptible of very considerable reduction. [illegible] officials appear to be perfectly reckless. The Controller and Auditor General in his report for 1885, informs Parliament that the contractors for steam machinery received 38,000l. more than they had a right to receive; the contractors for shipbuilding received 50,000l. more or a total of 88,000l of public money given away to the contractors. I cannot bring this state of things before Parliament as the time of Parliament is taken up, and it is only by bringing it before you that I can get these things before the public. The Committee which has brought these facts out say that there is no practical engineering department at the Admiralty with business capacity competent to design engines. The Admiralty makes its own rope, and the cost of manufacture exceeds that of the trade by 25 per cent.; and in that one department alone it is possible to save 50,000l. a year. Then there are lots of other curiosities. It came out in evidence that the Admiralty sent preserved meats from Deptford to Australia, where they are manufactured; they sent sugar and rum to Jamaica; flour to Hong-Kong; and rice to India (laughter). You spend a large sum of money to maintain at Portsmouth, Woolwich, and Greenwich extensive chemical laboratories; yet these laboratories with their highly paid officials have not yet been able to devise a single fuse which can be relied upon to burst a shell. I have given you an idea of the nature of the expenditure against which I protested and the system to which I fell a victim. It is a system which, I deeply regret to say, the Prime Minister, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Secretary of War, being badly advised, banded themselves together to support. I had to resign because I would not hand over the ratepayers' money for this rotten and profligate expenditure (cheers). The Committee which might have brought about a better state of things will not now be appointed in time, for the work of the Session will be too far advanced. It could not give more than twelve or thirteen sittings to the investigation, which would need three times that number of sittings to complete the business. That is so discouraging that I feel I cannot do anything without the help of the English people (cheers).

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S PLAN.

I have not passed all these months thinking out this matter without devising a plan of dealing with the evil; but I will keep it to myself for the present, because I want to see whether the British people are prepared to make great efforts to alter the present state of things. My plan is most undoubtedly based upon the most sweeping reform of these two departments, and, if it was adopted, you would, in a year or eighteen months, be placed in a state of fairly perfect naval and military preparation; yet it is a plan which would admit of a reduction in the naval and military expenditure by a sum of nearly four millions. But this much is certain—you will never get economy in your public service until you have in office Ministers who believe, honestly and genuinely in economy. Economy and efficiency are inseparable. I trust the Democracy will see the importance of this question. Finance is the weak point of Democratic governments. The Tory Party have still a great and golden opportunity, and I make no doubt that they will seize that opportunity, if only they see that you, the people, are really in earnest about the matter. If the great mass of the intelligent voters in the town do not bestir themselves and take up this question of economy, and put pressure upon members, we shall travel at racing speed along the downward road which before long, must lead to tremendous and irreparable, and to utterly fatal and imperial disaster (cheers, during which the noble Lord resumed his seat).

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ellora, 1,470 tons, sailed yesterday, for Galle, under Captain T E Gillet, in ballast.

The steamer Amana, 2,131 tons, Captain J Twaite, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon in ballast, from Perim (June 23.)

The steamer Clan Forbes, 1,590 tons, Captain J Whyte, sailed from Bombay yesterday, laden with a general cargo and with one passenger, Mrs Menesse, on board, for Dunkirk.

VES[illegible] PRINCE'S DOCK.

S.S. Nubia	2319	T. [illegible]	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Persia	2311	Hute[illegible]	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ [illegible]	[illegible]	R. F. [illegible]	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Deccan	2022	Case	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Rochliff	1497	J. L. Baxter	E	C. Eduljee.
„ C. Murray	1372	Warfolk	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Greystroke	1377	P. W. Sherrwood	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Kashgar	...	C. Good	L	P. & O. Co.
„ M. Hall	2646	C. Barnes	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Congo	1422	S. Green	N	Captain.
„ K[illegible]	[illegible]	McGill	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Worsley Hall	[illegible]	J. Vernill	Q	E. Bates & Co.
„ Lord [illegible]more	[illegible]	[illegible]		W. & A. Graham & Co.
Ship Ardencraig	[illegible]	Humphries		Walsh Lovett & Co.
S.S. Manitoba	...	J. G. Hawsagar	Off Side	F. Muir & Co.
„ Tarpeia	1182	H. Care		Ralli Brothers.
„ Brookfield	1599	A. Stabell		Beyts Craig & Co
„ Wivenhoe	1225	G Galley		Beyts Craig & Co
„ Germ...	1962	W. H. Thomas.		Beyts Craig & Co
„ Neera	168	Fakeur Md.	...	Shepherd & Co.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
29	Amana (s)	Twaite	Perim, June 23.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
29	Peggie Day	Hill	Mauritius.
	Clan Forbes (s)	Whyte	Dunkirk.
	Ellora (s)	Gillet	Galle.

CALCUTTA

ARRIVALS.

June.			
2[illegible]	Sirocco s	Gill	Cardiff May 4.
25	[illegible] s	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Roumania s	Harris	Liverpool, May [illegible]
	[illegible]	Whittard	Singapore, June 3.

DEPARTURES.

June 24.—Steamers [illegible], Ashleigh Brook, Thames and Osmanli and Barque [illegible].

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June		
25	Aline, s	Colombo.
26	C. Drummond, s.	Calcutta.
	D. of Buccleuch, s	Calcutta.
27	Thames, P & O's.	Calcutta.
	Rewa, s.	London.

DEPARTURE.

June.		
26	Asia, s	Negapatam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—56 bales wool, P. Jewraj; 17 bales twist, G. Bhagvandas, 12 cases Indian condiments, Cursetjee Muncherjee and Sons.

Merton Hall s—65 bales wool, Haji Sewji; 100 bales cotton, A. Corsee; 25 bales wool, Punnett and Co; 125 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 750 cwts wheat, N Khatao; 100 bales cotton fly, F L Batliboy.

Sc Regulus s—300 bales cotton, O Khetsee.

Esther Roy s—2,000 cwts mill-bones, N Essa.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—12 cases Indian wood work, &c., Ewart Latham and Co; 75 bales wool, Punnett and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kangra s—4 bales hides, Owen and Okell; 11 bales hides, and skins, W Canji and Co.

Rohilla s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Sacrobosco s—6,000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Federation s—1,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

Bedouin s—200 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wivenhoe (s), 3,750 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 582 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co.

Cy. of Philadelphia (s), 40 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

St Oswald (s), 2,001 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co.

Manitoba (s), 6,000 cwts rapeseed and 3,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Rockliff (s), 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Teelin Head (s), 10,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co, Ld.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Worsley Hall (s), 960 cwts groundnuts, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Nizam (s), 55 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co 4,000 cwts caster-seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Worsley Hall (s), 300 bales cotton, and 100 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Athabasca (s), 11,640 cwts gingelly seed, 499 cwts rapeseed, and 2,500 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

Germania (s), 4000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Greystoke (s), 532 cwts wheat, Ritchie Stewart and Co: 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

Singapore (s), 5,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE

Geelong (s), 22 bales twist, The K Makanji S and W Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s), 136 cwts shark fins and fishmaws, M Nathoo; 90 bales twist, The Prince of Wales S and W Co.

Deccan (s), 25 bales cotton N J Sassoon; 200 bales twist, T Topen; 50 bales twist. S E Sassoon; 218 bales, twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, and 137 cwts shark fins C Ebram; 149 bales cotton, 3 Gopiram; 151 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong (s), 50 bales twist, The Prince of Wales S and W Co; 18 bales twist, The Khatoo M S and W Co.

Deccan (s), 25 bales twist, N J Sassoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 28.

Hojel, Brigade Surgn, Bo I M D, from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 28.

Way, Lt, Bo, 13th N I, to rejoin, [illegible]

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, June 30th, 1887.

No. 2529 Vol P C Fernandes having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company.

By Order.
(Sd.) G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

HIGH COURT—JUNE 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

240-86—Macfarlane E and H—Korsji Kessowji and others vs Nathu Lalljee and others—Little S F and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

104-83—Jefferson, B and D—Choonelal Sakulchund vs. Dayacore and others—Payne, G and S.

For further direction on Commissioner's report.

9-83—Little, S F and N—Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata and others vs Bachoobai and another—Pestonji and R and Nanu and H.

Long Causes.

50-87—Payne, G and S—Dost Mahomed Kurimbhoy vs Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy and others—Ardesir H and D and W and G.

41[illegible]—Chalk W and S—F Chalk and another vs Ruttonsey Dewji and others—Little, S F and N.

41-87—Little S F and N—Choonilal Varjeewandas vs Marwady Jokhiram Jesraj—Hore, G and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

546-86—Balkrishna and D—Abdoola Parroo vs Gunna[illegible] and others—In person and T A Bland

287-86—Jefferson B and D—Choonilal Jodhraj vs The G I P R and others—Little S F and N, and Chalk W and S.

405-86—Crawford and [illegible] minutes of decree. [illegible] Shunkersett vs Luxumvekrao Jagonnath and O.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

77-87—Little, S F and N—Bhawoo Morobha vs Ambaram Dayashunker—In person. Part heard.

554-86—Muljee B B—Mallo Mukoon vs Parmanundas Jewandas and another—Little, S. F and N—Part heard.

38-87—In person Choonilal Motilal vs Shriram Bhaichund—Payne G and S.

462-86—Payne, G and S—The Acbar Manufacturing and Press Co. vs. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Little, S F and N.

196-86—Winter and L—Jamsetjee Pestonjee Pochajee and another vs Shapurjee Nowrojee Pochajee and others—Muljee B B Tobin and R, and in person.

VICTOR HUGO'S REMINISCENCES.

THE new prose work by Victor Hugo, entitled "Choses Vues," which has just been published, is (the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says) most interesting reading. The poet describes with his own graphic touch the events through which he has passed, or in which he was an actor, and makes the scenes depicted as vivid as reality. Take, for example, his picture of the embalming of the French Macchiavelli, Talleyrand.

This man died on the 17th of May, 1838. The doctors came and embalmed the body. In order to do that in the Egyptian fashion, they drew the entails from the body and the brains from the skull. This done, and after they had transformed Prince Talleyrand into a mummy and nailed this mummy down in a coffin lined with white satin, they went away, leaving on the table the brains—those brains which had thought so many things, inspired so many men, built so many edifices, led two revolutions, deceived twenty kings, and kept the world within bound. When the doctors left a footman entered and saw what they had forgotten. He suddenly remembered that there was a drain in the street outside; so off he went, and threw the brains into it. "Finis rerum!"

There is no space for the poet's magnificent prose description of Napoleon's funeral, which is sufficient to compensate Frenchmen for Thackeray's sarcastic account of that solemnity; but references may be made to the confidences which King Louis Philippe poured into the ear of the illustrious author of "Choses Vues."

King Louis Philippe said to me the other day, "I was never in love but once in my life." "And with whom?" "With Mdme. de Genlis." "But, sire, she was your governess." The King laughed, and replied "Yes, and a severe one, I promise you. She brought up my sisters and myself with ferocity. She had us out of bed at six o'clock in the morning, winter as well as summer. We never had anything but milk, roast meat, and bread; no sweetmeats nor delicacies; all work and no play. She taught me to sleep on a plank and to bleed like a barber, to mend chairs and tables, to use bricks and mortar, and to tend horses, like an ostler. As I grew up I saw that she was pretty. I did not know what was the matter with me when I was under the spell of her presence; but she knew, and she treated me badly. That was the time when she was Mirabeau's mistress. She used to say to me every moment: 'Now then, Monsieur de Chartres, you great booby, what is the matter with you, and why are you always after me?' She was thirty-six then, and I was eighteen."

The book abounds with anecdotes such as this. Everything described shows the keen and comprehensive observation of the poet, who does not allow the smallest detail to escape him.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS CONJUROR.

PROFESSOR Herrmann, the "Prince of Conjurors," as he called himself, died on Wednesday evening, at Carlsbad, after a short illness, at the age of seventy-two. The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* gives the following sketch of the Professor's career:—"Professor Herrmann was born in Hanover, his father also being a conjuror by profession. While still a boy he accompanied his father to Paris, where the great skill of the young conjuror attracted much attention. He seems, however, to have got tired of living by his wits, and, entering the Paris University, he studied medicine, living in great poverty in the Quartier Latin. After some ten years of this he gave it up, and definitely resumed his old profession, which ultimately brought him honours and a large fortune. His tours extended over the whole world, and there was probably not a single royal Court in Europe before which he did not perform. The unfortunate Sultan, Abdul Aziz, was amongst his warmest admirers, and used to pay him a thousand pounds Turkish for every representation. During one of those performances he exhibited two pigeons, one white and one black, and managed to place the white head on the black pigeon and vice versa. This pleased the Sultan greatly, and he asked Herrmann to try the same trick with a black and a white slave, but the conjuror declared that that was beyond his powers. On another occasion he took a rare and valuable watch from the Sultan and pretended to throw it into the sea, his Majesty, of course, finding it again in his own pocket. The Czar Nicholas also bestowed great favours on Herrmann, who, it is said, received a million roubles for one Russian tour. He was very charitable, and only a few days before his death sent 1,500 fr. for the relief of the victims of the Opera Comique disaster. In Vienna, where he was very popular, and when, two years ago, he celebrated his seventieth birthday, a distinguished company assembled in his residence to congratulate him. He leaves a large fortune, and a collection of rare antiquities which he spared no trouble or cost in amassing. A few months ago he told me that he had written his memoirs, which he believed would be of great interest, giving an account of his varied experiences. He leaves a widow, a French lady. She was his second wife; his first, from whom he was divorced, being the famous Vienna *prima donna* Mdme. Csillag, who is still living here as a teacher of singing.

The most remarkable items of his inexhaustible programme were his tricks with cards. In Portugal he performed the following trick before Don Fernando. He handed the King a loaded six-barrelled revolver, and requested his Majesty to fire at him. The King did so, and Herrmann caught five bullets in succession with his hand. The sixth missed its aim, and struck a large looking-glass, which it starred with innumerable cracks. Then Herrmann himself fired at the glass, which at once became whole and faultless again. "You are the devil in person," exclaimed the King. "So I am," replied Herrmann, "but a poor devil." Among the many humorous stories told of Herrmann, it is narrated that at a market at Buffalo he bought a basket of eggs, which he broke one by one before the eyes of the farmer who sold them, apparently producing from each a gold coin. Thereupon the farmer is said to have refused to sell any more of his eggs, breaking them himself in the hope of also finding a gold piece in each. In 1873 Herrmann lost his fortune of nearly 2,000,000 florins through speculations on the Bourse. He then set forth on a series of long tours through France, Russia, Austria, and America, and in a few [illegible] had recovered the amount of his loss."

THE EXILED PRINCE OF BOKHARA.

A PUNJABI writes as follows to the *St. James's Gazette*:—"Those Feringhis," a famous Asiatic ruler once observed—meaning thereby the English—"so powerful and clever in the arts and diplomacy, so talented in organizing an army, bring everywhere success in their train." Yet even in those days it was impossible to hold such a high opinion of us for long. Although no Royal Commission reported on our ordnance stores, certain things came to pass which led the Ameer Nasrulla to think meanly of our talents in army organization, and he ordered the execution of two English officers who had trusted themselves to his hospitality. With a descendant of this Prince of believers (so ran his title: his nickname "the Butcher" fitted him better) I had recently some correspondence. The grandson of the Usbeg Ameer who cruelly murdered Stoddart and Conolly has been for the last few years a pensioner of the Indian Government, residing at one of our frontier stations. He used to play polo, now and then, with the officers of the garrison, and might often be seen at a race-meeting. He was a man worth knowing. This is what the late General Skobeleff wrote of him:—"Personal bravery and a life full of adventure have made him in some sort the unquestioned leader of the Mussulman party and representative of Mussulman fanaticism. In the hands of the English such a man may become a powerful and dangerous weapon."

According to a report telegraphed by Reuter from Bombay, "An active Afghan and Bokharan intrigue is proceeding, with the object of persuading Abdul Maliki Tore, brother of the Ameer of Bokhara, to leave Abbottabad and go to Bokhara." This is the man who, Skobeleff thought, might become in our hands a powerful and dangerous weapon. He wants little persuasion to make him start for Central Asia; and it is no secret in India that when his father, the Ameer Mazaffur-ed-Din, died, the exiled Prince would have gone straight to Bokhara had the Indian Government allowed him to.

His career has indeed been an adventurous one, and a biography of this descendant of Jhenghis Khan—this Prince who lost his heritage because he loved the Russians—might perhaps be found worth reading. He told me he was writing the story of his life; but I presume his hand held a sword easier than the pen. When his father submitted to General Kaufmann 1867, he raised the standard of revolt and was proclaimed Khan of Bokhara at Karshi. The Ameer applied to the [illegible] marched against [illegible] General Abramoff accordingly and drove him across the Oxus. The Prince, defeated him, Shere Ali refused to help him, he fled to Cabul, but Kashgar, at that time ruled by Yakoob, he went to tenate. He married a lady of Kashgar, but afterwards quarrelled with Yakoob, who imprisoned him. On being released he came to Lahore, and there offered his services to the British Government. We had no work for him, and he went off on a pilgrimage to Mecca, to reappear in India a short time afterwards. He now took up his abode at Abbottabad, not far from Peshawur, and was granted a small pension. Of his brothers, one is Ameer of Bokhara, a feudatory of the Czar; the other is in Russia, and is about to marry a Russian lady, having abjured Islam and become a Christain.

THE COMING BOOM IN SILVER.

UNDER this heading the *Financial News* publishes the following:—

The Stock Exchange Committee of New York have recommended the official quotation of "Silver Bullion Certificates." That important information was given yesterday in our special cable, and the influence it is likely to have on the silver market of the world can hardly be over estimated. It will very probably prove to be the first step toward the restoration of silver to its historical position as one of the precious metals. It is the act of men who have deeply studied the silver problem, and are practically acquainted with all its ramifications. They are the founders of the new National Bank in New York, an institution which is being watched in America with the greatest interest. Their chief is the Hon. Daniel Manning, formerly Secretary of the United States Treasury, and the practical manager, Mr. Jordan, was his chief assistant there.

The new National Bank, of which Mr. Manning is president, has undertaken to store silver bullion on the same system as gold is stored in New York by the Bank of America. The depositor will receive for it a certificate expressing the weight and quality of the bullion. This certificate he may transfer to anybody else, and whoever presents it at the bank can claim at any moment an equal weight and quality of bullion. It becomes a negotiable instrument which may pass from hand to hand the same as petroleum certificates or our own metal warrants. The fact of the New York Stock Exchange giving them a quotation opens for them at [illegible] the largest market in the United States, and there [illegible] no doubt that a very active business will be done in them. Silver will once more be made an article of free trade without the help of Governments which are all at sixes and sevens among themselves as to how it should be treated.

Mr. Manning has always been a great believer in the silver certificate, and it is going to be the brightest jewel in his crown as a practical financier. He was the first to realise its capabilities at the United States Treasury, and he is now going to take the lead in their development on a world-wide scale. In future there will be less and less necessity to trundle about gold and silver all over the Union for the purpose of moving the crops or meeting exceptional demands for currency. In place of the metals themselves, gold and silver certificates will be sent. If this great economy of labour and expense be of importance as between New York and San Francisco, or Chicago and New Orleans, surely it will be much more so as between markets separated from each other by a hemisphere. Why should London not utilise this cheap and safe method of remittance in its very complicated transaction with India? We have no need to be jealous of New York as a silver market, as our own ambition has never lain that way. Our trade in silver is a mere transit trade, and a very hand-to-mouth affair at that. When our Indian banks realise the convenience offered by these New York silver certificates they will very probably begin to use them; but if they prefer not to be dependent on New York, what is to prevent them adopting Mr. Manning's idea and carrying it out for themselves? Were they to appoint one of their number to act as a depository of silver and an issuer of certificates, they might have the whole system in operation in a few weeks. They would have to decide for themselves whether it would be more convenient to have the depository in India or in London, or both. By-and-by the India Council, instead of manufacturing its own drafts, which are merely silver certificates in disguise, might settle its claims on the Indian Government by means of the certificates current in the market. For that matter the Indian Treasury itself might become an issuer of silver certificates on the same principle as the United States Treasury, and these, when recognised as an international form of money, might be cashed in London, Berlin, Paris, or New York as readily as in Bombay or Calcutta.

The outcome of the whole [illegible] international market [illegible] silver is about to be created, and if our Ri[illegible] "gold maniacs" do not, with their usual pig-headedness and dogmatism, try to stop the way, the movement may develop very rapidly. Whether they like it or not, it is destined to succeed because it is founded on sound and sensible principles. They may delay it for a time, but they cannot stop it. In our opinion it is going to be the ultimate solution of the silver question, and will not only put an end to the undue depreciation of silver, but will turn the market very rapidly the other way. Behind these silver certificates there is a great silver boom coming.

SIR TEMPLE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RESOURCES OF BURMAH.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE (says the *Spectator*) has not yet made his mark in Parliament, and though *Punch* bestows on him the compliment of frequent caricature reporters hardly understand the estimate of him, accepted by Anglo-Indians. He has, however, governed great Provinces successfully; he has laid down lines of railway faster than any man alive; he has fought with a great famine and beaten it; and he is entitled, when he makes a serious proposal, to have it seriously considered. He has made one in the *National Review* for June, and one so large, not to say gigantic, and at the same time so enticing, that if it were in the least favoured by the Indian Government, half the industries of the kingdom, the whole army of exporters, shipowners, ironmasters, engineers, and railway speculators would be in a fever of excitement. Sir Richard Temple has been accustomed to think on a large scale, and instead of discussing trumpery markets like Central Asia, with a trade two-thirds of which is absorbed by a single firm, or Thibet, where commerce can only be carried on by caravan, he offers his countrymen a monopoly of the trade of a hundred millions of nearly civilised men, and of huge districts as rich and in parts as populous as Bengal, a trade conveyed throughout on English railways.

Englishmen in general as yet scarcely understand what has fallen to them, both in advantage and in responsibility, through the acquisition of Burma. Sir R. Temple, however, does understand, and he points out to them through the *National Review* that in addition to their sterile and expensive North-West frontier, which it takes armies to protect and whole services to watch, they have now a North-Eastern, or, as we should prefer to call it, an Eastern frontier, stretching in one unbroken land line for two thousand miles from Tenasserim to Talifoo, and impinging directly on both Siam and Western China. It is possible, by building two railways of no great length for Asia, and no great engineering difficulty, to reach both Bangkok and Yunan without touching any possession of any European Power, and thus to acquire what must be a monopoly of the trade of Siam, of the Shan States, whether Burmese or Siamese, and of Western China. The starting point of both lines would be Moulmein,—a port hardly known in Europe except as a depot for rice and teak, but which, lying as it does on a deep and broad estuary of the Bay of Bengal, an estuary navigable for anything, and supplied as it is by a rich though densely wooded province, will one day be the Liverpool of Indo-China, as it is already her most beautiful city. From thence one railway of five hundred miles would strike southwards to Bangkok, on the Bay of Siam, a city of four hundred thousand people, opening up on its way a land of timber and grain, full of minerals and thinly peopled with a friendly and civilised population. It is believed that the Siamese Court, which has many dangers to face, and is inclined to nestle for safety under the shadow of the British Empire, would willingly grant the necessary concessions, while it would have no difficulty in securing to the engineers and workmen the necessary protection. The second line, also starting from Moulmein, would open up Eastern Burma, now our own property, and Shan districts dependent on ourselves, till, after a course of eight hundred miles through rich and well-watered territory, it touched the Chinese frontier at a point—Sau-mao—to which the trade of Western China must converge, and from which, whenever the Court of Pekin recognise that railways would yield it revenue, a third line of only eight hundred miles would complete a direct and swift communication between Moulmein and Canton. It is believed that there are no great geographical difficulties in the road; there is no doubt about the wealth of the Siamese districts to be traversed, the cost of the land both in Siam and Burma would be nominal, and whole tribes, both from Shan States and from the congested districts of Madras, would be available for labour. A mere section of the labourers from this Presidency do as it is the whole of the harder agricultural and other work of the island of Ceylon. The total cost of the whole enterprise, vast as it is, ought not, at Indian rates, to exceed thirteen millions—Sir R. Temple does not mention this detail—and the traffic should not only be that derived from Siam and China, but that which must arise from the settlement of the overflow of the Indian population in the districts traversed, which are, in the aggregate, half the size of France, and as favourable for tropical agriculture.

That is a great proposal, the opening up of a market almost as great as India itself, and if it were thoroughly understood in England, the pressure towards its adoption would be very great; but we should, on the whole prefer to see drop into oblivion. The political dangers involved in it, or at least the political efforts required by its success, would be most severe, perhaps overwhelmingly so. We could not carry out the plan against her formidable foes, the most dangerous of whom is France. The Siamese power, though respectable, is dying fast, and it will take a generation so to organise the Shans that we can move an army to her protection without further exhausting our own strictly limited supply of men. After we had created a vast trade, we should never be safe without a strict alliance with China; and we do not know the price at which the Court of Pekin would be willing to give us the confidence which would be almost indispensable. Above all, we should place ourselves at once in the position the Germans find so insupportable, that of liability to combined attack from France and Russia at once. We are always swallowing something, and always doubting if conscience should not compel us to be sick. Yet if we understand Asiatic politics at all, that is the prospect we must face if we accept Sir Richard Temple's project, with all the potentialities of wealth included in it. We acknowledge to the full the magnitude of the prize offered, and the possibility of acquiring it; but we deliberately think that in the present state of our resources in men, and with British opinion so flaccid as it is, the inevitable price to be paid is much too great. It is, however, right that the British people should know what enormous trade advantages lie within their grasp, and we have therefore given Sir Richard Temple's great proposal all the publicity in our power.

ENGLAND'S GREAT GUNS.

ENGLAND is at the present moment the possessor of three 110 ton (or, more properly, 111 ton) breech-loading guns. One of these was recently placed on board the Benbow, an ironclad which is not yet ready for sea; a second will probably be placed on board the same vessel during the current month; and the third is to be kept in reserve in case of any accident befalling either of the others. Each of these big guns is 43ft. 8in. in length; the diameter of the bore is 16·25 in.; the length of the powder-chamber is 84·5 in.; and the external diameter at the breech is considerably over 5 ft. The gun throws a projectile weighing 1,800 lb., and the service charge is 900 lb. of powder. Our three huge weapons are possessions of which Great Britain may reasonably feel proud. They are triumphs of constructive skill, and they are the most powerful weapons of their kind in existence. Yet people who know something about modern guns would be more satisfied than they now are if, in addition to these three monsters—none of which can for some time to come be sent to sea—the country were provided with a few immediately available guns of really great power. Some day, no doubt, if all goes well, the Sans Pareil and the Victoria will also mount 110-ton guns; and the Nile, Trafalgar, Camperdown, Anson, Howe, and Rodney will carry guns of 67 or 69 tons; but at present the heaviest breech-loader that we can send to sea weighs only 45 tons. Our immediately available breech-loaders of any importance are, in fact, very few and, comparatively speaking, very small. Of 44 and 45 ton guns we have about twelve, and of 22 and 24 ton guns about an equal number. Of the rest of our breech-loading naval artillery no gun weighs more than about 5 tons. We have plenty of weapons of this [illegible] and of smaller kinds, and they are certain[illegible] useful pieces. But so long as other [illegible] superior to ours in the matter of gre[illegible] [illegible]er, we shall—without prejudice to the [illegible] [illegible]hat is after all, these monsters are worth [illegible] [illegible]ther the paid for them—be compelled to c[illegible] interests of Great Britain are properly cared for.

In order to demonstrate our inferiority in this respect, we need only set down in tabular form the approximate number of heavy breech-loaders that could to-morrow be sent to sea by the chief naval Powers. Here is the list:—

	Over 98 tons.	70-98 tons.	45-70 tons.	20-45 tons.
Great Britain	0	0	0	12
France	0	3	14	35
Italy	8	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	11	48
Russia	9	0	0	[illegible]
Austria			0	14

It [illegible] contended that the above represents the real proportionate strength of the naval ordnance of the various countries. We have in our service a number of old muzzle-loaders of 25, 35, 38, and 80 tons; and Italy has also 18, 25, and 100 ton guns of the same class. Yet it must be borne in mind that these heavy muzzle-loaders are not equal in range, penetration, and quickness of firing to breech-loaders of two-thirds of their weight or less; and that, since every naval Power has now finally discarded the muzzle-loading principle, muzzle-loaders may be regarded as obsolete weapons. Nor is it contended that, weight for weight, all the foreign breech-loaders are as good as ours. But it is plain that we are lamentably short of modern heavy guns; and that, numerically, our naval artillery compares very much to its disadvantage with that of France, Germany and even Italy, whose force we have probably understated.—*St. James's Gazette.*

TRAMPS IN A CHATEAU.

AN amusing case has just been tried at the Bouches du Rhone Assizes. A discharged criminal named Marot, after having left prison, was on the tramp in Provence, when he passed by a chateau which had been used by its wealthy owner as a kind of receptacle for old-fashioned furniture and pictures. The house was uninhabited; but it was visited and its contents were overhauled every three months by the owner's workmen. Marot went up to the door, and as his repeated knocks and rings received no response, he calmly took out a jemmy with which he had managed to supply himself after having left prison, and, forcing the lock, got into the deserted chateau. No prince in fairyland could have suddenly cast his lines in such a pleasant place. The cellars were still stocked with wines of the best brands, and there were even some provisions in the larder waiting to be eaten. Marot lost no time, after having regaled himself with a little food and wine, in looking out for a comrade with whom to share his luck. Going a short distance along the road, he soon struck up an acquaintance with another tramp, with whom he returned to the chateau. The pair made themselves comfortable in the place for several weeks. They turned the drawing-room into a kitchen and burned the frames of the ancestral pictures as firewood. Finally they made preparations for setting the chateau on fire, when they had consumed all the liquor obtainable on the premises. Their carnival was cut short, however, by the sudden appearance on the scene of the owner's workmen, who, to their surprise, saw smoke issuing from the chimneys of the chateau, and broken bottles all around the doorsteps and on the lawn. Going into the house, they found the two tramps placidly seated at a table in the saloon, preparing to discuss a small cask of Hermitage which they had just brought up from the cellar. The thieves were at once arrested, and, after the trial, Marot was condemned to twenty years' penal servitude, his companion being sentenced to half that [illegible]

THE "SLAWA FEAST" OF THE SOUTHERN SLAVS.

THE "Slawa Feast," kept during the present week in many of the village communities lying between the Balkan Mountains and the Adriatic Sea, is a pseudo-religious festival of obscure origin, peculiar to the South Slavonic peoples. In large towns and populous centres it has long gone out of fashion; but in rural districts remote from railways, where modern ideas have not yet penetrated, it is still regarded as the most important solemnity of the year. There appear to be many "Slawa days," as they are often called; but the most notable celebration is reserved for Whitsuntide, beginning on the Monday or Tuesday and lasting always three days. There are two distinct ceremonials—a religious and a social: the former is known as the "lomljenje kolatcha," or "breaking of the cake," and takes place in church; the latter is termed "zdrawitza napijati," which may be freely rendered the "drinking of the toasts," and is performed at home. The notable thing about the festival is, that though religious in form, it is a distinct survival of an old-world fetish-ceremony designed to ensure a bounteous harvest.

The "Slawa" is the tutelary deity of the South Slavonic household. It is represented by the "ikon," or "pictured saint" that hangs in the corner of every room, but it is not identical with it. It is the holiest of holy things to the simple folk who revere it. A Bosnian, for example, swears not by his patron saint, but "Tako mi Slawa pomoglu"—"So help me my Slawa." Each family has its own "Slawa," the son regularly adopting that of his father. In this way it has come about that many households descended from the same progenitor have inherited the same "Slawa." Those so related are designated "Swetchari," and when residing in one village invariably [illegible] in the

The day before the Feast—on the Monday, [illegible] house is thoroughly cleaned from roof to cellar; the "ikon" is nicely decorated, the lamp in front of it trimmed, the priest called in, and everybody and everything well sprinkled with holy water. In the afternoon all the males go to church, hear mass, and light three candles—two on the altar for the health of the family and one on the floor for the benefit of the sinners in purgatory. On returning towards evening, the neighbours and friends come in and salute the celebrants with the words "May the Slawa be propitious." Then a health all round is drunk in the following fashion. The visitors seat themselves. [illegible] host, removes his cap, takes a well-filled glass in his hand, and offers it to the oldest man present, who declines it, saying "The guest is in good hands. Nasdrawite" (drink to us). The host calls out, "Help us God!" and tosses off the liquor. The senior guest now takes the glass in hand and repeats the same process with the visitor next him in age; and so the glass is passed round to each one in succession, until all have been duly honoured. While the men are thus engaged the mistress of the house hold prepares the offerings for the holy "Slawa." She takes two large dishes; in one she places a big cake, baked overnight, and in the other a quantity of wheat, nuts, and almonds, with a small wax taper stuck in the middle. This latter dish is called "koljwo." The offerings are brought into the guest-room, and placed along with a bottle of wine on a side table in front of the "ikon," with an enormous wax-candle mounting guard over all. The needful preparations for the festival being completed, the company sit down to a splendid supper, which is not concluded until well into the night.

On the morning of the feast the family rise early, and one of the sons, called the "tserkowetz," or "church-goer," proceeds to the house of worship, carrying the "koljwo" and cake-and-wine offering. Here he is joined by the "Swetchari"—other celebrants, as we before explained, having the same "Slawa." The dish of almonds wheat, and nuts, is deposited upon the altar, the saint's lamp is lighted there, and a prayer known as the "Moichetwije," is recited by the priest. Then the congregants stand down in a row, each with the cake he brought in his hands. The priest comes to the first, turns over the cake he holds, and cuts it across twice, in such a way as to divide it into four quarters, without, however, cutting so deep as to separate the pieces. Then he pours a little wine where the knife has formed a cross, and the pair divide the cake so as to retain a half each. The priest kisses his portion three times and says "Christ be with us," the other respond "[illegible] amen." They then kiss hands, and the minister passes on to the next celebrant, with whom he goes through exactly the same ceremony; and so on, down the row, until all have been attended to. This forms the religious part of the ceremonial, which is known as the "breaking of the cake." As soon as it is over the "church-goer," the "tserkowetz," goes home as quickly as he can, lights the lamp in front of the holy image—which lamp must not be suffered to go out during the whole three days of the festival—and goes round with invitations for the social gathering which takes place forthwith. An acceptance of the invitation is always signified with a single word "Thanks." No more is ever looked for.

For the social celebration incidental to the feast preparations on a very large scale made by all can afford it. Friends and relatives from a distance are invited, and few ever dream of refusing. People think nothing of travelling a hundred miles or so by wagon in order to keep up the "Slawa day" of a family connection. A well to-do farmer will sometimes entertain a whole village; and it is not unusual to kill a calf, a couple of sheep, and a [illegible] of poultry to provide for the expected g[illegible] the favourite red [illegible] or plum [illegible] [illegible] prepared to [illegible] permit, the tables are [illegible] open air; if not in the large guest-chamber. The "domatjin" and his wife do not sit down themselves, but wait upon their friends throughout the whole three days of the feast. The eatables are soon disposed of; and then the characteristic ceremony of the day, the "dizati n Slawu," the "celebrating of the Slawa" takes place. A goblet, filled to the brim, is placed before each person at table, and at a signal from the oldest visitor present all rise and remove their hats. The cake from the church is brought in, and each receives a piece. Then the senior guest chants the following in verse:—

We drank before as we liked and needed;
We drink now to the honour of the divine "Slawa."
The "Slawa" be propitious to all.

The guests respond "God grant it!" and empty their glasses, which are immediately filled; for it is a feature of the festival that the glasses must never stand empty a single moment. A second speaker now rises, and when all are standing, sings:

We drank before to the "Slawa,"
We drink now to the Cross and the "Slawa Name."

All respond as before and finish their wine. Another guest then gets on his feet and chants in a solemn monotone a third invitation to drink:

We drink to the Trinity and to Pentecost.
May the Pentecost feast help all
In house or in field, on water or in wood.

As soon as this pledge is properly honoured, a procession of all the unmarried girls present is formed. Each receives a piece of the cake-offering lying on the table, and a handful of wheat taken from the same bag as furnished the "koljwo" deposited in the church and, bearing these in their hands, they march in perfect silence three times round the garden or field belonging to the householder who is celebrating the feast. When they have completed the third circuit some wine is poured upon the ground; while the pieces of cakes are preserved as a kind of charm until the next festival comes round. This terminates the formal proceedings of the day. Eating and drinking and toasting continue until evening, when the young people dance the national dances—such as the "Kolo," the "Tshetworka," or the "Mitshwanka"—all, without exception, joining in; for if one abstained all must do the same—such is South Slavonic etiquette. As soon as it grows dark huge bonfires are lighted, and small parties gather round them, some singing to the "gusle" others telling stories and not a few getting noisy and tipsy on the heady drinks they are imbibing. Late at night the health of the "domatjin" and his household is drunk, and the company separates—but for the night only.

Early on the following morning—the second of the feast, and termed "Patarítze"—party reassembles, had and the social ceremonies of the first day are enacted over again. Eating, drinking, dancing, and singing are again carried on far into the night. The third day—known as "Gostninki dan"—only the immediate friends and relatives are entertained. Preparations are now made for bringing the feast to a close; and early on the fourth day the villa[illegible] turn out in a body, with the priest at [illegible] head, to escort the departing guests, who fo[illegible] procession of their own, and take with th[illegible] glass in honour of the "Holy Slawa," [illegible] they have celebrated.—*St. James's G*[illegible]

FLORILINE!—FOR TH[illegible]
A few drops of the liquid [illegible] tooth-brush produces a [illegible] cleanses the teeth from [illegible] the gums, prevents t[illegible] peculiar pearly w[illegible] to the breath. It re[illegible] from decayed teeth [illegible] Floriline, [illegible] herbs, [illegible]